EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME "PALGIN"
PALGIN
AGAINST HEAD- AND TOOTHACHE

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MARGINAL COLUMN
By ELIEZER LIVNEH

UNQUIET Americans can do more harm to the Western cause than the mythological "Quiet American." The figures published last week by a State Department agency about Soviet aid to the "underdeveloped" countries belong to this category. The purpose of the fireworks may have been laudable enough -- to induce reluctant senators and representatives to favour bigger budgetary allotments for foreign aid. But the method used to frighten them into acquiescence cannot be defined as other than harmful.

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WE have not yet received the full text of the document, but its highlights were cabled around the world. Figures up to the staggering sum of $1,885m. of long-term credits have been mentioned. Out of this sum total, $760m. have been "promised" to Egypt and Syria alone. Whatever may have been offered or promised, the plain statistical truth is that in the four years from 1954-1957 the "underdeveloped" countries agreed to accept $1,105m. from the Soviet Bloc. But even this figure should be treated with caution. It includes countries like Yugoslavia and Finland, which between them share $395m. Thus Afro-Asian "underdeveloped" — which are the main target of Soviet propaganda — during the last four years received $710m. Before that time there was no Soviet munificence to the outside world.

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UNFORTUNATELY for the American-publicized Soviet financial achievement we cannot stop our analysis at this point. Soviet credit agreements often hide a snag. The intended beneficiaries can never be sure whether the agreed loan will be provided in practice. Thus, for instance, two of the Soviet-Yugoslav credit agreements of 1956, which were meant to provide the Yugoslavs with a total Soviet loan of $275m. were unilaterally postponed by Moscow in February, 1957, following the Hungarian rising. In July, 1957, the two agreements were renewed. But we do not know whether they have been consummated. Both these loans are included in the sum-total of $1,105m. referred to above. Even in two such privileged countries as Egypt and Syria the actual best is much more modest than the promised figures. Actually, Egypt and Syria have during the last four years received not $760m., but only $285m. An unspecified quantity of arms shipped to Syria may not be included in the above sum. Anyhow, arms can hardly be qualified as "development." In the Egyptian case the development credits do actually include expenditure on arms.

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EVEN at this juncture we have not yet arrived at the necessary clarity. The "underdeveloped" countries naturally do not receive American dollars from the Soviet Bloc. Usually they receive goods rated in roubles. Quoting dollars for roubles in this case means the official Russian rate of exchange — one dollar equals four roubles. But the official Soviet rate of exchange is heavily overvalued and totally unrealistic in terms of purchasing power. Taking this into account, the practical value of all Soviet long-term credits to the Afro-Asian world up to now may be in the region of $500-600m. If we include all the beneficiaries outside the Soviet orbit the sum may reach $700-800m.

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IS this really such a staggering figure? American outright grants and quasi-loans — like surplus foods to be paid for in local currency over a period of 40 years — have been many times bigger than the Soviet aid, which after all consists of long-term and medium-term credits to be repaid in some kind of internationally valid currency or by imports from the assisted country. There is probably no better way of exemplifying the propagandist and emotional exaggerations attached to Soviet aid than to remember that Israel alone has received some $350m. in grants and at least $135m. in long-term credits from the U.S. There are at least 15 bigger countries around the globe which have received more. The Soviet propaganda machine is loud and successful enough by its own efforts. It surely does not need assistance from Washington.

Jerusalem, January 17.

SIROKY TO CAMBODIA

CALCUTTA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Czech Premier, Mr. Viliam Siroky, left Calcutta today for Cambodia

DISAGREE ON COLLABORATION

Olshan, Silberg Read Kastner Judgments

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The President of the Supreme Court, Justice Olshan, yesterday concurred in the judgment of Justice Agranat who on Wednesday had cleared Dr. Israel Kastner of charges of "collaboration" with the Nazis and "preparing the ground for the mass murder of Hungarian Jewry."

However, Justice Silberg, who also read his judgment yesterday, found that Kastner was guilty of collaboration. But he also rejected the charge that Kastner "prepared the ground for the mass murder of Hungarian Jewry."

Justice Olshan is to finish reading his judgment this morning. No formal announcement has been made whether the two remaining Justices who heard the appeal, Justices Cheshin, Deputy President of the Court, and Justice Goitein, will read separate judgments, or concur with one of those already read.

The session opened yesterday morning with Justice Agranat finishing the reading of his judgment.

He found that Kastner had indeed testified to save Standartenfuehrer Kurt Becher, a notorious war criminal, and quoted from Kastner's own statements and letters to prove this. He ended by expressing his thanks to the Attorney General, Mr. Haim Cohn, and to Mr. Shmuel Tamir, counsel for Mr. Malkiel Greenwald, for their untiring efforts in presenting the facts. He added that he had been greatly helped in reaching his decision by the "complete and well-written judgment of Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the Jerusalem District Court."

It was Dr. Halevi who two years ago exonerated Mr. Greenwald of three of four charges of libelling Kastner by charging him with collaboration. The charges were contained in No. 17 of the "Letter to the Mizrahi," published by Mr. Greenwald.

Both Mr. Greenwald and Mr. Tamir were gloomy as the session opened yesterday. They did not cheer up when Justice Agranat found that Kastner had testified for a war criminal, because this was a minor matter after he was exonerated of the major charge of collaboration.

At one time Mr. Greenwald asked a person seated near him: "They won't give me more than a suspended sentence, will they?"

But both became cheerful when Justice Silberg upheld Dr. Halevi's judgment. Later, when Justice Olshan declared, "I concur with the judgment of Justice Agranat," their faces fell again.

During the recess, Mr. Greenwald handed out "Letter to the Mizrahi, No. 56" in which he reiterated his opinion that the entire Kastner business should have been handed over to a Public Inquiry Committee.

Extreme security precautions were again followed yesterday, with policemen even patrolling the roof overlooking the Court's windows.

The Court was generally never more than half full, and often contained only a dozen spectators.

Justice Silberg

Justice Silberg began by stressing that, "We can certainly trust — and we *must* trust—the factual finds of the lower court. But we are not obliged to accept its conclusions."

In trials as complicated as this, the lower court's work was much easier and more certain than that of the higher court. Care must therefore be taken in contradicting the logical conclusions reached by Dr. Halevi.

The Justice expressed his strongest doubts if the entire matter should have ever been brought before a court, but the Supreme Court had no other choice but to deal with the appeal.

He called for eliminating preconceived opinions when approaching a matter of this type, but said that the judges should not eliminate all feelings, lest they eradicate their human approach.

Dr. Halevi's judgment was a closely-woven architectural structure. This was its strength. But it was also its weakness, since removing one story would bring the entire building tumbling down.

Murderous Phrase

The Justice spoke of Dr. Halevi's "murderous phrase 'sold his soul to the devil'." He accepted Mr. Tamir's interpretation that it meant becoming the unwilling tool of the Nazis while being aware of their heinous intentions. He rejected Mr. Cohn's version that this meant it wilfully joining hands with the Nazis.

Turning to Dr. Kastner, he said it did not matter if he was chosen as leader of Budapest Jewry, or if he had "seized power," for as the leader, no matter how he reached this position, he was both legally and morally responsible for the public welfare.

The agreement between him and the Nazi Krumey to save the "notables" was not a final act, but the beginning of a heart-breaking drama, a cruel game of hopes and despairs which hung like a sword over Dr. Kastner's head during the months of the total annihilation and some months after it until the "notables" reached safety.

It was clear that the Nazis had not opened negotiations to gain money, for the $2m. offered was only a small sum compared with the tremendous sums the war was costing them daily. The Nazis even returned to the Budapest Rescue Committee those sums which they had intercepted from couriers arriving from outside Hungary.

Paltry $2m.

Would the Nazis relinquish their "holy duty" of annihilating all the Jews for a paltry $2m.?

Nor did the Nazis spare the "notables" in order to establish an alibi, for no alibi could withstand the fact that they were daily deporting 12,000 Jews to their deaths.

Adolph Eichmann, Hitler's "expert on the Jewish problem," most certainly was not interested in an alibi. He had called himself a "blood hound." He had stated that he would "jump laughing into his grave" deeply satisfied that he had killed five million Jews.

Nor were the "notables" saved pending the outcome of Yoel Brandt's "blood for goods" mission to Istanbul.

"There can be no escape from the conclusion that the 'notables' were saved in order to massacre the others, and by promising to save this small number of persons, the Nazis eased their work of murdering the others

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Charges against Dr. Kastner:	OLSHAN	AGRANAT	SILBERG
Collaboration	innocent	innocent	guilty
Preparing ground for destruction of Hungarian Jewry	innocent	innocent	innocent
Testifying for Becher, a notorious war criminal	guilty	guilty	guilty

Dr. Kastner was exonerated two years ago by Dr. Halevi of another charge: sharing the Bergen Belsen loot.

C-o-L Index Drops By 4 Points in December

The cost of living Index dropped four points during December to stand at 263 as against 267 in November and 258 in June, it was yesterday announced by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jerusalem.

As was expected, no new cost of living allowance will be granted for the six-month period between June and December, as the rise during this period amounted to five points. This is 2.5 points short of the minimum 8-point change necessary to revise the c.-o.-l. allowance.

Main reasons for the fall during December, as listed by the Bureau of Statistics, are the fall in the average prices of eggs, fowl, carrots, egg plant, cauliflower, cabbage and green pepper. Because of a distribution of a larger than usual meat ration in December a drop was recorded in the comparative price of rationed frozen meat.

On the other hand, a rise was recorded in the price of tomatoes and in the subscription rates of daily newspapers, the statement concluded.

A comparison with previous months shows that the C.-o.-l. Index rose from 238 points in January, 1956 to 254 in January, 1957, 268 in September, 1957 and dropped to 263 in December, a rise of 3.5 per cent for the year.

Now road to Eilat is shown here winding its way into the hills in the background. This is the spot where the ceremony opening the highway took place yesterday. Photo by Rosenblueth

Prime Minister Inaugurates New Negev-Eilat Highway

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

YOTVATA, Thursday. — The Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, this afternoon cut the tape to "Israel's dry land Suez Canal," as he called the new asphalt road from the northern Negev to Eilat, which was officially marked on the map of the country.

The 165-kms.-four-metre wide new highway brings Beersheba within 238 kms. and under four hours bus travel from the Red Sea port. It cuts the Negev through the centre and reaches the Arava depression at a point 52 kms. north of Eilat. It completely eliminates the choking dust screen that previously was an inevitable part of every Negev trip.

At the festive ceremony at Kilometre 181 (from Beersheba) near the most difficult mountain pass blasted for the new road, Mr. Ben-Gurion said the new highway was of "prime importance for the security and economy of the State."

"Today's event is one of the most important since the time of the Second Temple for the people of Israel," the Prime Minister said. "This road is not only a highway from north to south, but is the key to populating this half of our country, to haulage, development and exploitation of its mineral resources and agricultural settlement there," he declared.

Recalls First Visit

Mr. Ben-Gurion described how he first came to these parts 24 years ago, when he travelled to Sinai via Akaba. Where Eilat now stands, there was only a hut of the Palestine police. "Even then I realized the importance of Negev settlement, and the Red Sea outlet for Israel's economic development."

The Prime Minister said he went to the U.S. in an effort to raise funds to buy land adjoining the Red Sea. The attempt came to nothing. But he added proudly, "What money could not acquire for us 24 years ago, the Israel Defence Forces gained nearly nine years ago." The Defence Forces had reinterpreted two Biblical passages. They had changed the borders of Israel from Dan to Eilat, making Beersheba virtually the centre of the country, and returned the Jews to the Red Sea shore.

Turning to another achievement of the Defence Forces, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that Sinai had given Israel three things : an oil pipe line from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean; free shipping to Eilat from Africa and Asia; "and this road."

Mr. Ben-Gurion mentioned the engineer, Mr. Meir Btesh, who planned this road when in the Army Engineer Corps. Mr. Btesh, who sat among the crowd of several hundred invited guests, is now the manager of the Timna copper works.

Thanks Workmen

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir, whose Public Works Department asphalted the old kaolin way and constructed 40 kms. of the new road, thanked all those who had laboured to complete the project. He particularly praised the army engineers, who had laid much of the groundwork for the highway.

Other speakers were Mr. M. Shohami, the Negev District Engineer, and Mr. H. Fleckser, Secretary of the Building Labourers Union.

The guests came from far and wide and were varied in dress. Mr. Ben-Gurion wore a grey suit, waistcoat and tie. The other extreme was presented by bearded Negev dwellers in open-necked and short-sleeved shirts. All received a fair helping of Negev dusting.

Among those present were Foreign Minister Mrs. Golda Meir, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, the Minister of Development, Mr. Mordechai Bentov, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Peretz Naftali, Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion, the Acting Chief of Staff, Aluf Meir Amit, Mayor Gershon Agron, of Jerusalem, Mayor Haim Levanon of Tel Aviv, Mayor David Touviahu of Beersheba, Directors-General of Ministries and Dr. Joseph Schwarz, and Mr. A. Keller, Vice-President and Comptroller, respectively, of the U.S. bond drive. The latter two were guests of the Prime Minister, and flew to Eilat with him in a military plane.

The representatives of the Diplomatic Corps were led by the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. G. Topolevsky.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, with a pair of binoculars slung over his shoulder, and a pair of scissors in his hand, cut the blue-and-white tape gravely, but burst into a happy laugh immediately after, as his hand was clasped by many in congratulation.

Eilatis Indignant

The festivities marking the opening of the road were marred by one unfortunate event, when police tried to prevent a few dozen uninvited residents of Eilat from participating in the celebration. The Eilatis who succeeded in flanking the police barricade in their cars and reaching the scene of the celebrations, were indignant that only four representatives of the town had been invited to the opening of a road which was meant to serve Eilat and in whose planning and construction many settlers of that town had worked.

The grey road, like markings on a graph, winds its way along yellow stony plateaus and dusty lowland past Dimona, Tel Yeruham, Sde Boker, Mitzpe Ramon, Ma'ale Atzmaut, oil pumping stations, Yotvata, Timna, and Be'er Ora to Eilat.

The Public Works Department announced today that the road cost IL.3.5m. to asphalt. The work took 10 months to complete, and was carried out by labourers living in four work camps along the road. The job took nearly 38,000 work days to complete.

It is planned eventually to broaden the road. It now takes less than six hours to reach Eilat by road from Tel Aviv, and many persons in the northern cities have already made plans for the week-end car outing to the Red Sea shore.

Indonesia May Buy Arms from Egypt

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter).— The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, said tonight that Indonesia is "exploring the possibilities" of purchasing small arms from Egypt.

He was commenting at a press conference on the result of the talks between President Sukarno of Indonesia and Abdul Nasser.

A joint communique issued tonight after the talks said that Nasser "reaffirmed the full support of the Egyptian Government and people of Indonesia in her struggle for West Irian."

The communique said both leaders were in complete agreement that a policy of "non-alignment" is the best way to preserve the national interests of both countries.

It added that Nasser had accepted an invitation to visit Indonesia "as soon as circumstances will permit."

CAIRO ARMS GROUP BACK FROM PRAGUE

A group of Egyptian technicians which spent three months in Czechoslovakia studying the Lenin Arms Plants in Pilsen, the former Skoda works, returned to Cairo yesterday, according to Damascus Radio.

WOLFSON BUYS SHELL IN ISRAEL

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — After five months hard bargaining, Mr. Isaac Wolfson last week completed the purchase of the Shell Company of Palestine for a price believed to be about £1.5m. less than the figure first asked by Shell, the "Jewish Observer" reported today.

It added that although no details have yet been released, the amount to be paid by Mr. Wolfson is not expected to exceed £3.5m. in place of the £5m. with which the negotiations opened.

"Acquisition includes all Shell installations and petrol stations, and the depot with its stock estimated at almost £1m.," the paper said. But it does not include the Haifa refinery, nor the name of Shell.

Tunisian Chief Snubs Special French Envoy

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter).— A Tunisian government spokesman said today after a meeting of Tunisian Ministers that President Bourguiba would certainly not receive General Buchalet, one of the two special envoys from France carrying a personal message from Prime Minister Gaillard to Mr. Bourguiba.

The message concerns the incident on Saturday on the Algeria-Tunisia border, when 14 French soldiers were killed.

The spokesman added, however, that Mr. Bourguiba may receive the other envoy, M. Larche.

Sources close to the Tunisian President said his objection to seeing Gen. Buchalet was because the sending of a general "smacked of intimidation."

The spokesman said relations with France formed the major political question following French protests about the frontier incident. The attitude of the Tunisian government remains unchanged, he said, and maintained its version of the incident. He added that this has been confirmed by the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) which last night admitted that the four prisoners are in its hands alive and in Algerian territory.

The French Ambassador, M. Georges Gorse, saw Mr. Bourguiba for 10 minutes this afternoon. Sources close to the Presidency said he had gone to ask the President to see the two special envoys. After the meeting, M. Gorse said he knew nothing about whether Gen. Buchalet and M. Larche would be received by the President.

Asked if the two envoys would return to Paris tonight, he replied, "Certainly."

Shortly afterwards the U.S. Ambassador in Tunis, Mr. Leslie Jones, was received by the President. The reason for the visit was not yet known.

France yesterday broke off negotiations with Tunisia for a defence treaty on the grounds that the rebels had slipped into Tunisian territory with their prisoners after the battle.

Bitar in Cairo For Union Talks

CAIRO, Thursday. — Foreign Minister Salah Bitar of Syria arrived today for talks on Syrian-Egyptian federal union.

Egyptian Government sources said that the first step would be "complete alignment" of the foreign policies, while economic union would be the second step.

Military, cultural, and economic plans for union are believed to be well advanced, but neither side has given details of what form political union would take or how much sovereignty each would abandon.

A correspondent of the Soviet newspaper "Sovietskaya Rossiya," said in an interview with Bitar, published in Damascus, that Syria and Egypt would begin a "big effort" next month toward realizing the union.

Last night Abdul Nasser conferred with the Syrian Chief of Staff, Gen. Afif Bizri, who arrived earlier in the week for what were believed to be talks concerning military union.

Nasser tonight was decorated by the National Assembly with the Constitutional Medal, on the first anniversary of the Egyptian Constitution, for his "invaluable" services to Egypt.

(Reuter, Cairo Radio)

Emergency Session Of Jordan House

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Speaker of Parliament, Mustafa Khalifah, called today for an emergency session on Saturday to hear a very important statement by Foreign Minister Samir Rifa'i. The subject of the statement is not yet known.

Gaillard Wins Vote On Veterans' Funds

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).— Premier Felix Gaillard today won a vote of confidence by 253 votes to 233 over the Government's action to quash moves to make fresh financial concessions to the 2.5 million ex-servicemen of the two world wars.

Earlier, M. Gaillard said he could not agree to any expenditures above that already voted by the Assembly for the current year.

Dulles: 'Summit' Must Include German Problem

UK Reply Mentions Peace Pact Offer

COLOMBO, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, said today that his reply to Marshal Bulganin's letter, sent in December, which proposed a summit conference, would be published in a day or two.

Mr. Macmillan would not give details of his reply but revealed that it contained a reference to his own proposals for an unconditional non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and countries of West Europe.

The British Premier arrived in Colombo by air today from Karachi on the third lap of his Commonwealth tour.

In Paris, the NATO Permanent Council met for the third day running. It was expected to continue its harmonizing of Western replies to the Bulganin letters, and also to discuss the Anglo-German dispute over the cost of maintaining British forces in West Germany.

21 Dead in Violent Peruvian Earthquake

LIMA, Thursday (UP). — A violent earthquake rocked southern Peru yesterday, and the Government officially reported 21 dead and 90 injured.

Thirteen persons died under fallen buildings and debris in Lima, and eight others were killed in neighbouring villages. Seven of the victims were children under five years of age.

Tremors were reported at points along a 360-mile belt in the Western Andes reaching to the Pacific. Witnesses said residents of the city rushed into the streets in panic and confusion during the three and one-half minute tremor.

The neighbouring rural district of Tiabaya reported 80 per cent of its buildings destroyed.

Merger of Europe Council, OEEC Urged

STRASBOURG, Thrsday. — A proposal to merge the 17-nation Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) with the 15-nation Council of Europe, was made to the Council's assembly meeting today.

The plan was put forward by M. Pierre-Henri Teitgen of France. His report said a merger between the Council of Europe and OEEC would enable the Council to function also as the Assembly of the OEEC.

The Assembly agreed today that the 10-year-old organization is passing through a "crisis." A special report said that the importance of the Council is rapidly declining and that member governments and public opinion are ignoring its activity.

The Council, a purely consultative body, was formed in 1948 to coordinate West European foreign policy in the face of the Soviet threat.

Ike Slow of Speech, Newsmen Comment

WASHINGTON, Thursday. (Reuter). — Correspondents who attended the first press conference President Eisenhower gave for over two months, commented today on a slowing down in his speech and his hesitancy in answering questions.

"It seemed indisputable," the "Washington Star" said, "that since his last illness the President has slowed up."

Last night, a few hours after the President's press conference, Senator Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic leader of the Senate, said the Senate Democratic Committee had voted to give legislative priority to the study of presidential disability and succession.

NEW U.S. ENVOY

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Charles Yost presented his credentials to President Kuwatly today as the new U.S. Ambassador to Syria, it was officially announced in Damascus.

'Not Afraid' to Meet Soviets

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Secretary of State Dulles said today that the U.S. wants a summit conference "provided the proper conditions obtain." He told the National Press Club that President Eisenhower's letter last week-end to Marshal Bulganin "should dissipate once and for all any impression that the U.S. does not want to or is afraid to negotiate with the Soviet rulers."

Mr. Dulles said: "We do not, however, want a summit meeting which merely represents another episode in the cold war and which would be held under circumstances that would carry great peril to the free world."

Asked if the U.S. would insist on the inclusion of the German problem on the agenda, he said it would be better not to hold another summit conference if the issue of German reunification were kept off the agenda.

"I cannot conceive of there being another summit meeting which regarded as entirely washed out the agreements and decisions taken at the last summit conference" (in Geneva in 1955).

Agreement Possible

Mr. Dulles expressed his belief that there should be, "and will be, further negotiations with the Soviet Union." There were many areas where there could be pendable agreement in the common interest, he added.

"I believe that the Soviet rulers and I know that we, do not want our two nations to drift so far apart as to increase the danger that the cold war will turn into a hot war," Mr. Dulles declared.

Reviewing President Eisenhower's proposals in his letter to Premier Bulganin, Mr. Dulles recalled that the President had advanced "the most significant proposal that could be made at this time to assure human survival — namely, that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes.

He regretted that it is too late to assure fully what the U.S. proposed in 1947 — that all fissionable material should be used only for peaceful purposes, though the world still could and should do that for newly produced fissionable material. "But it is feasible now to assure that outer space — all of it — should be dedicated to peace and not to war," Mr. Dulles said.

'Could be Disaster'

The Secretary of State warned that a summit conference which diverted the West from doing what is necessary for its security without any comparable change in the Sino-Soviet bloc, "could be a great, indeed a fatal disaster... Equally, it could be a disaster if the free world leaders, to such a conference felt that to avoid the danger inherent in a platitudinous declaration of peace, they had to go to the other extreme and break off in an atmosphere of hostility. That could intensify the cold war and make more likely that it would turn into a hot war."

"It is for the Soviet rulers," he added, "to make clear whether or not they want a summit conference which will genuinely promote the cause of peace and justice in the world. We do."

Mr. Dulles said the Soviet Sputniks had jolted the American people and produced a healthy reaction from which was coming a more serious appraisal of the struggle in which the U.S. is engaged.

"Communist imperialism had elements of strength that made it formidable," he pointed out. "The Soviets, by concentrating on missiles for the past 12 years, have been more imaginative and more daring than we have been over the same period."

But he added that the Communists also had weaknesses: Perhaps their greatest weakness was that they did not seem to be able to disengage themselves from the separation of Germany and the suppression of the independence of the nations of Eastern Europe.

Dag in London On Disarmament Issue

LONDON, Thursday. — Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd sought the backing today of Mr. Dag Hammarskjold for an early Foreign Ministers conference with Russia to break the disarmament deadlock, informed sources said today.

The U.N. Secretary-General arrived in London today and met with the Foreign Secretary at Chequers, the Prime Minister's country residence. He is to return to London to fly back to New York tomorrow evening.

The meeting coincided with rumours that Mr. Hammarskjold himself might be prepared to fly to Moscow to pave the way for resumed disarmament talks. The discussions were held in the presence of Mr. Lloyd's top disarmament advisers.

(In Stockholm the newspaper "Dagensheter" said in a report from its New York correspondent that the Secretary-General is planning a visit to Moscow late this spring.)

The two diplomats will continue their talks tomorrow morning.

Originally, Mr. Hammarskjold was also scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Christian Pineau who was scheduled to arrive today, but this meeting was cancelled.

(UP, Reuter)

U.S. Offering India $290m. 'Aid Package'

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. is offering India an economic aid package of $290m. to assist her second five-year development plan.

The State Department said today it was willing to discuss a loan programme of about $225m. from the Development Loan Fund and the Export-Import Bank. In addition, proposed assistance would include sale of surplus United States wheat which officials valued at $85m. and said it was intended to prevent a food crisis.

Dayan in Paris On Private Visit

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Israel Army Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, flew into Orly airport here today from London on a private visit.

The Israel Embassy said he had no appointments in Paris.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

deeply regrets to announce the death of

Dr. Victor (Avigdor) Tcherikover

Professor of Ancient History and one of its veteran teachers and scholars.

The funeral procession will leave from the Hadassah Ziv Hospital, Jerusalem, at 12 noon today.

The MARRIAGE of

RAPHAELLA to ELKAN

Daughter of Rivka and Henry Kirsch

Son of Israel and the late Sadie Jacobson

will take place

on January 19, 1958, at 38 Houghton Drive, Johannesburg.

Vera Kregal of Kiryat Nahum Writes

Kiryat Nahum,
9th December, 1957.

To the "Quick" Company!

Dear Sirs,

I am one of the many customers who buy your new laundry preparation, "Quick."

I am a young housewife and washing day was a day I always dreaded ... especially after my first child was born and the problem of diapers started. My husband and I were forced to do heaps of laundry, after which I would suffer from back pains and hands chaffed by washing soda and powders. Then I read about your new preparation in one of the newspapers, used it once and found that it is really wonderful and solves all my laundry problems. I no longer envy those who have washing machines or who can afford household help. My hands are always well cared for, and my husband returns from work in a good mood for he knows that no extra work awaits him — a very pleasant thought! And the main thing is that all the washing comes out white and clean.

I don't know how to express my thanks, therefore not only have I recommended "Quick" to all my friends and neighbours, but I also decided to send you this letter of thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Vera Kregal,
Third Street, Kiryat Nahum.

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Prof. and Mrs. Norman Bentwich.

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The Dutch Ambassador and Mrs. Bas-Backer and Dr. Cohn-Philips of the Dutch Embassy, at the invitation of the Citrus Marketing Board, visited the Packing Stations of the Pardes Syndicate in Petah Tikva and of the Yachin Hakal Company at Tel Mond and the new plantations in the vicinity of Tel Mond. The Citrus Marketing Board later held a dinner in honour of the guests, at the Ramat Aviv Hotel where they were greeted by the Deputy Chairman, Mr. J.D. Ophen.

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Professor Giorgio La Pira, Mayor of Florence, visited the Hebrew University yesterday and was received by Dr. R. Bachi, Professor of Statistics and Demography.

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The Trade Union delegation from Ghana, currently visiting Israel, yesterday met Mr. P. Lavon, the Secretary-General of the Histadrut.

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Mr. James Orrick, head of the U.N. public information office at Athens, visited the Weizmann Institute of Science yesterday. He was received by Prof. Isaac Berenblum, head of the Experimental Biology Department.

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Forty U.N. Technical Assistance personnel in Israel were the guests of the Histadrut Executive at an annual lunch in Beit Lessin in Tel Aviv yesterday. The U.N. Information Officer in Athens, Mr. James Orrick, was also present.

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Mr. Ezra M. Mizrachi, Consul General of Panama, has left for two months' home leave.

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Mr. I. Melamede, Managing Director of I.C.I. (Israel) Ltd., has left for London, on business.

•

The first concert in the recently completed George and Florence Wise Auditorium on the Hebrew University campus will take place on Monday night, January 20, at 8 p.m., when the University Orchestra, composed of teachers and students, will perform works by Vivaldi (Concerto Grosso in D), Bach (Concerto for Violin and Orchestra), Grieg (two lyrical pieces for strings) and Mozart (Symphony No. 29 in A). The conductor will be Noam Sheriff, the student whose composition, "Festival Prelude," was performed at the inaugural concert in the Fredric R. Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. Invitations to the concert are obtainable at Hillel House. Return transport will be available.

•

Mrs. Tetsuko Negishi, wife of the Japanese Minister, is to address Sunday's monthly luncheon of WIZO on "The Woman in Japan."

•

An exhibition of paintings by the Colombian artist Emma Reyes will open at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem, at 11 a.m. tomorrow. The exhibition is sponsored by the Central Institute for Cultural Relations, Israel-Ibero-America.

•

An exhibition of recent works by Galya Pillin-Tarmu will be opened at noon tomorrow at the Jerusalem Artists House.

•

A memorial meeting was held yestesday afternoon at Beit Sokolow in Tel Aviv, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the death of Yosef Heftman, former Chairman of the Journalists Association and Editor of "Haboker." Messrs. Dan Pines, Aharon Zeitlin, and Ya'akov Groman touched on various aspects of the deceased's qualities. Psalms were chanted by Hazan A. Wilkomirsky.

•

BIRTHS

GERSON — To Adiva (nee Michaeli) and Gideon Gerson, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, on January 15, 1958 — a daughter — Orit.

Van HEUSDE — To Mr. and Mrs. P.W. van Heusde, on January 14, 1958 — a son, Johannes Cornelis.

•

WEINBAUM — To Ditta (nee Tauber), and Isaac Weinbaum, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, on January 15, 1958 — a daughter, sister to Gideon.

•

MARRIAGE

FREUND — REZES

The marriage took place between Eliezer G. Freund and Mrs. Rachel P. Rezes, both of Haifa.

•

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service will be held at the Sanhedria Cemetery on Tuesday, January 21, 1958 at 3.30 p.m. on the First Anniversary of the death of Abraham L.J. Goodhall. Transportation will leave from 26 Rehov Gaza, Jerusalem.

ITALIAN CIRCUS FOR TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An Italian circus, "Ormando," is to perform for two months from the beginning of February on the empty crofts of Kikar Malchei Israel near Frishman and Ibn Gabirol streets.

The Municipal Finance Committee last night decided in favour of leasing the sites, on which a 15-storey Town Hall is ultimately to be built. The city expects to profit by IL300,000 from the circus which will include a "big top" for over 3,000 spectators.

WAGES. — Leaders of Britain's 700,000 miners decided yesterday to make an immediate claim for an all-round 10-shilling a week wage increase.

Tcherikover, H.U. Historian, Dies

Dr. Victor (Avigdor) Tcherikover, Professor of Ancient History at the Hebrew University and one of its most distinguished scholars, died at his home in Jerusalem yesterday morning following a sudden heart attack. He was 64.

The funeral procession will leave from the Hadassah Ein Hospital at 12 noon today.

Born in St. Petersburg, Professor Tcherikover studied at the Universities of Moscow and Berlin. On receiving his doctorate from the latter in 1925 he left for Jerusalem, and a few months later joined the staff of the Hebrew University.

An outstanding authority on Greek and Roman history, he possessed a vast knowledge of Jewish history, particularly of the Hellenistic period. His many works include "The Jews and Greeks in the Hellenistic Period" and "The Jews in Egypt in the Hellenistic-Roman Age in the Light of the Papyri."

The sources of the latter study were the Greek papyri and ostraka relating to Jews and Judaism over the period from the third century B.C.E. to the seventh century C.E. which have been unearthed in Egypt. A few years ago the Magnes Press of the Hebrew University and Harvard University Press decided to publish jointly the Papyri and ostraka, under the title of "Corpus Papyrorum Judaicarum." The first volume, edited by Professor Tcherikover in collaboration with Professor A. Fuks, made its appearance towards the end of last year, and represents a truly massive achievement of considerable significance in the field of papyrological research.

Dr. Tcherikover leaves a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Evi Adar, and a son.

Argentinians Shop In East Europe

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuter). — A Government mission left early today for East Europe to consider the purchase of $40m. worth of capital equipment for state enterprises, including the railways.

The group—the largest ever sent abroad by Argentina — will split up into various parties on reaching Europe. One party will go to Moscow.

MORE FACTORIES FOR ASHKELON

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Employment for 500 Ashkelon workers is to be provided by Yachin Hakal which is to invest IL2.5m. in new factories over the next few years, Mr. Yehuda Horin, Managing Director of the company, has announced.

He and other members of the management yesterday chose a site near the Yuval Gad factory on which a large fruit-packing station, and factories for packing-cases, cans and citrus preserves will be built.

Silver Cutlery For H.U. Cafeteria

A set of over 2,000 pieces of silver cutlery, engraved with the University's crest, was yesterday presented to the Hebrew University by Mr. and Mrs. Abraham L. Oppenheim and other members of the Oppenheim family in London. The cutlery was made by Mappin and Webb, of London, of which Mr. Oppenheim is Chairman.

The cutlery is intended for use in the cafeteria.

FIRST AMERICAN BUTTER ARRIVES

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The first shipment of American surplus butter, a 301-ton consignment, arrived in the s.s. Zion today. The ship also brought 344 tons of milk powder from the U.S.

Foodstuffs due in the port during next week include 5,500 tons of sugar in the s.s. Vasaborg and 1,130 tons of frozen meat from Argentina in the s.s. Alsterkamp.

Export shipments of cement to Turkey are to be resumed tomorrow after a considerable interval, with the loading of 4,500 tons in the s.s. Tanar.

Australia to Accept Indonesian Jews

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — The Australian Government has agreed to accept stateless Jews now in Indonesia who want to leave that country, Mr. Sidney Einfeld, President of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, said here this week. He estimated that in all there were no more than 500 to 600 Jews in Indonesia.

Mr. Einfeld said that the influx of 25,000 Jews to Australia since 1946 had brought with it the "most formative period" in Australian Jewry's history. The recent Jewish immigrants from Hungary have been wholly integrated and have found their place in the textile and clothing industries. He anticipated that several hundred Jews from Poland would be admitted this year and hoped that a number of Egyptian Jews now stranded in Rome would be admitted, despite the "White Australia" immigration policy.

JOB TRAINING FOR POLISH JEWS

VIENNA, Thursday (INA). — Vocational training courses for Jews repatriated from the Soviet Union to Poland were opened this week in Liegnic, one of the large Jewish centres in Poland today.

Thirty applicants joined six-month courses for mechanics and automobile repairs. Others joined metal workers courses. Two groups of 35 women joined the ORT courses for dressmaking, while 120 other women registered for other courses of vocational training.

Russian Sergeant Gets U.K. Asylum

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed last night that a Soviet army sergeant, Anatoli Ponomarenko, who recently fled to West Berlin from East Germany had been brought to Britain but there was nothing to distinguish the case from many others of a similar nature, the spokesman added.

"It is normal procedure for them to be brought here, once their bona fides have been checked and the decision to grant them political asylum has been made," he said.

The Russians in East Berlin claim that the sergeant dangerously wounded a comrade during a drinking bout.

U.N. Official Told To Burn Papers

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — A U.N. Investigating committee last night recommended that papers dealing with last year's special Hungary inquiry now in the custody of a Danish secretariat official should be burned by him.

The three-member committee issued its report after hearings lasting several weeks and stemming from the refusal of the official, Mr. Bang Jensen, to turn certain documents over to the Secretary General for safe keeping.

Mr. Jensen had been suspended from the secretariat pending an inquiry into his conduct.

The committee said the inquiry into his conduct had revealed ignorance of national security procedures.

A separate statement on behalf of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said he would make his decision on the recommendations after consulting the Hungary Committee.

Mussolini's Nephew Jailed As Jew-Baiter

ROME, Thursday (Reuter). — Count Vanni, a nephew by marriage of Mussolini, was yesterday sentenced to eight months' jail for publishing an article justifying the wartime killing of Jews. He was found guilty of "defending a crime."

Petro Montigiani, who wrote the offending article in a weekly journal directed by Count Teodorani, was sentenced to eight months and 15 days imprisonment.

The two men claimed that the words objected to in the article were used ironically. Both lodged appeals.

U.S. Stock Market Margin Rate Cut

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday that, effective today, the stock market margin rate would be cut to 50 per cent from 70 per cent.

(Margin is the amount of cash a purchaser must have when he buys shares.)

The lowering of margin requirements was believed to be intended to strengthen a weakening market and to counteract the business recession.

STATE PAYS FOR MISTAKEN FINE

The Attorney-General and two tax stamp officials of the Finance Ministry were ordered on Tuesday by Jerusalem District Court Judge B. Shercheshevsky to defray the costs of an appeal made by two Jerusalem artists and to pay them IL100 for their appearance in court.

The two officials, Dr. M. Landau and Mr. A. Honig, had imposed a IL1,000 fine on Mr. Ludwig Blum and Mr. Bezalel Shatz for alleged non-payment of entertainment tax on tickets for a Purim party organised at the Artists House in 1954 by the Association of Jerusalem Art Lovers.

The two artists appealed against the decision to the Jerusalem District Court, maintaining that they were in no way responsible for the party or the organizers. Whilst the court was interrogating Dr. Landau and the Jerusalem District Stamp Duty Commissioner, Dr. Shlomo Greenberg, regarding their reasons for imposing the fine, the District Attorney notified the court that it had been quashed.

The appellants' counsel charged the officials with malicious intent and the Judge observed that had the authorities taken only a little trouble to ascertain the true facts, they would have realized that there was no case for the imposition of a fine. *(Ilim)*

CRUSHED BY BUS DIES OF INJURIES

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Yosef Landau, 38, an employee of the Egged garage, today died at the Rambam Hospital from injuries suffered in an accident at the garage on December 30. He had been crushed against a wall by a reversing bus.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Batish, 10 Straus. 2911, Moriah, Moriah Bak'a, 3431. TEL AVIV: Abramski, 43 Allenby 3526, Frankel, 28 King George, 23721, Castel, 147 Ibn-Gvirol, 23116, Yaffe, 172 Ben-Yehuda, 24843, Hadassah, Hativka Qtr. JAFFA: Saad, 24 Jerusalem Blvd., 81445. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 20 Abba Hillel, 73554. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stempfer. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228. HOLON: Rivek, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Nassi. HAIFA: Bambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974, Maou, 107 Moriah, 82621.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ben-Yehuda 7 Ben Yehuda, 2821. Tajar, 33 Keren Kayemet, 2293. TEL AVIV: (day) Altman, 1 King George, 3791, Crystal, 81 Ahad Haam, 3851. Bracha, 343 Dizengoff, 25440. Velkowisky 36 Herzl, 84657. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. JAFFA: Versano, Rehov 340, 81793. (night) Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Zwicker, 26 Sheinkin, 3585. Ben-Yehuda 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Reithlatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. JAFFA: Versano, Rehov 340. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72964. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stempfer. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl 95-1228. HOLON: Tikva, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Nassi. HAIFA: Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041. Mercaz, 130 Hanassi, 81979.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Horn, 30 King George, 3746. Dr. Heim, 27 Emek Refaim, 3730. Dr. Shora, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Abeles, 19 Usishkin 2688. Dr. Shora, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanvi'im, 2424. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa 68335.

Leading Lebanese 'Madam' Arrested

The Lebanese security authorities have detained Miss "Afaf" (Purity), 30-year-old proprietress of a chain of brothels throughout Beirut, ANA reported yesterday.

The news of her detention made headlines in the Lebanese press which charged a number of high persons, cabinet ministers, and police officers with having hitherto protected Miss Afaf. The press accused her of enticing schoolgirls into her establishments by claiming to run a school for embroidery and sewing, after which she supplied them with hashish to induce them to work for her as prostitutes.

Prostitution is legal in Beirut but is limited to one street of the capital.

THEFTS AT U.N.R.W.A. HQ

Jordan police investigations into a recent theft from UNRWA Headquarters at Sheikh Jarah, in Jordan-held Jerusalem, have established that thefts involving tens of thousands of dinars had occurred there during recent years.

"El Jihad," the Old City daily reporting this, added that from statements made by 25 Arab UNRWA officials and workers arrested in connection with the latest theft of 6,000 dinars' worth of building materials, it was learned that some 40 tons of building iron had been stolen in UNRWA trucks. Complete houses in Jordan have been built with the iron, it was stated.

Entire truckloads of UNRWA goods sent from Beirut to Jerusalem disappeared en route. One driver admitted that he received payments of 200 dinars to make a detour from his scheduled route. The stolen goods also included cement, textiles and edible oils destined for distribution to the refugees.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.22 p.m. tonight and ends at 5.36 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.36 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.40 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ohel Shlomo Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): — Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.; Minha, 4.40 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): — Tonight: 4.50 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.50 p.m.

"Tiferet Zvi" (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Cantor L. Glass and Choir.

HAIFA

Mariah Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): — Shahrit, 10 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hathia Synagogue: Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.50 p.m.; Arvit, 5.55 p.m.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 16, 1958

Pop. Loan 1955/60 (IL30)	30½
6% Comp. Loan 56/57	73¾
3½% Comp. Loan	64
3½% War Loan 54/55	95
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 5	97
3½% Tarel Dollar 53	96
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	90½
Dev. Loan Bonds 62½ f)	89½
4½% Dev. Bonds f)	97½
6½% Dev. Bonds g)	98½
4½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	97½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	98½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	210
6½% Bonds 52/62 f)	101
ditto g)	107½
Koros Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 62/63 f)	97½
ditto g)	100½
Igroth Ltd.	
6½% Deb. 58/63 f)	99½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/63	
Class "A" f)	98½
Class "B" g)	104½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	139
Discr. Bertner Cert. '50	91½
A.P.R. Investment	
6½-6% Cum. Deb.	75
Ord. sh. "B" reg.	105½
Gesit ord. sh. "B" reg.	—
Elbero's Inv. ord.	122
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	78½
Discr 6% debs. 56/63	86
Nir 5% pref. sh.	89
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	98
"Inve" 5% debs	76
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	64½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	79½
5% debs.	81½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	89
Alu ord. "B" sh.	79½
6-6½% cum. debs.	80½
"Kardan-ab" ord. "B"	80
7% con. debs. 59/68	75½
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1110
Pal. Brewery 6% cum. debs.	80
Assis Rajarao "B" sh.	75
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 53/64	112
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	58
"Tuva" ord. sh.	82
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	139½
Delek ord. sh. "C"	88
Pal. Constr. 5% reg.	100
Mishoret pref. sh.	70½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. sh. reg.	74

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex. coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with Cost of Living; x) in % of IL1.000.

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What's On Tonight

• **Meet the Israelis:—**
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

Today

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8.30-3. Tomorrow 10-5.

• **Exhibitions:—**
1) Permanent Exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. 2) Ancient Pottery from various civilisations, from the museum's collections. 3) A preview of Primitive Sculpture. 4) Graphic Exhibition: Artists' portraits and self-portraits. 5) Old Master Drawings. 6) Paintings by Avraham Ofek. Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities. Recent finds: marble Statue of Nemesis. Department of Antiquities, 36 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
Oil paintings, gouaches by Ezraim Modzelevich. Also sculptures, mosaics, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

• **Film Shows:—**
Israel films daily 11.30. Karen Hayesod Hall.

• **Tours:—**
Hebrew University Conducted Tour (in English), daily 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m. a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in New Medical Centre, Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 42360 for bookings.
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this free tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• **Music:—**
Music Programme with scenic pictures: Schubert: "Unfinished" Symphony; Tchaikovsky: Romeo and Juliet overture; Beethoven: Overture to Consecration of the House. Y.M.C.A., 8. Public Welcome.

• **Synagogue Tour:—**
Leaving Government Tourist Office, 5 Ben-Yehuda, 2.15 p.m.

• **Meet the Jerusalem Artists:—**
Artists House, near King David Hotel, 9 p.m.; refreshment vouchers at Government Tourist Office and leading hotels.

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• **Exhibitions:—**
New Immigrant Artists. Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
Classical paintings from the Sonnenfeld Art Collection. Z.O.A. House 10-1.
Paintings by Yehoshua Kovarsky. Rembrandt documentary exhibition. Museum, 10-1, 4-7.
Municipal Museum, Blvd. Rothschild, works by Yehoshua Kovarski, and documentary exhibition on life of Rembrandt, weekdays 10-1 and 4-7, Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.

HAIFA

Visit Hadassah Club, 27 Jerusalem Street. Tel. 4878.

Tomorrow

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:—**
Recent paintings by Emma Reyes — Opening, Bezalel, 10-1.
Recent works by Galya Pillin-Tarmu. Opening by Marcel Janco at 12 noon. Artists' House.

• **Music:—**
Saturday Music Hour with organ and records: Brahms: Symphony No.3; Mozart: Piano Concerto No.12; Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m. Public Welcome.

• **Lectures:—**
"The U.N. and Public Opinion," Mr. James B. Orrick, Director of the U.N. Information Centre in Athens (in English); Mr. Moshe Leshem, Foreign Ministry spokesman "on his visit to the U.S. Journalists Club, 9 p.m.
The Week's Portion of the Torah, Mr. Tuvia Ben-Hefetz: "The new immigration and the veteran yishuv," Dr. A. Margalit; the weekly survey, Mr. Yuval Elitsur. Beit Ha'am, 10.45 a.m., auspices Municipal Education Department.
"Bible for the people," Mr. S. Gvaryahu, Beit Ha'am, 4 p.m.

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah, "The Egg." Edison, 9.

• **Folk Dancing:—**
Y.M.C.A., Hall, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Films:—**
American Documentary Films, Z.O.A. House, 8.30.

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah, Premiere of "Throw Him to The Dogs." Cameri, "The Shoemaker's Wife." Mograbi, 8: Romeo and Juliet," New Hall, 8.
Ohel, "All's For The Best." 8.
Yiddish Comedy with Dinah Halperin (U.S.A.), Z.O.A. House, 7 and 9.40 p.m.

• **Concerts:—**
Piano Duet Recital: Miriam Bar, Roman Waldman. Programme: Bach, Mozart, Schumann, Khachaturian. Museum, 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
"New Horizons." Fortnightly exhibit. Drawing by Aviva Uri. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.
"New Horizons." At 11.30 a.m. Painter Zaritzky and other members of the group will explain their works. (Closing tonight). Fortnightly exhibition: Drawing by Josef Hirsch. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

Coming Events

HABIMAH

Jan. 18: Premiere, "Throw Him To The Dogs." Tel Aviv; "The Egg." Edison, Jerusalem, 9.
Jan. 19: "Throw Him To The Dogs", Tel Aviv, 8; "The Egg", Edison, Jerusalem, 9.
Jan. 20: "Throw Him To The Dogs", Tel Aviv, 8; "The Egg", Gedera.
Jan. 21: "The Egg", Tel Aviv, 8; "Mivtzi Ezroo", Afula.
Jan. 22: "Throw Him To The Dogs", Tel Aviv, 8; "The Egg", Petah Tikva.
Jan. 23: "Throw Him To The Dogs", Tel Aviv, 8; "The Egg", Edison, Jerusalem, 6.30 and 9.30.

ORCHESTRA
Farewell Concert
in
TEL AVIV
Charles Munch
MONDAY, JANUARY 20, Mann Auditorium at 8.30 p.m.
Handel Concerto Grosso, op. 6, No. 4;
Debussy: Three Nocturnes
Berlioz: Fantastic Symphony.
Tickets at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman) Daily: 11-3, 4-6; Friday: 11-1.

SPECIAL CONCERT
in
HAIFA
with
Charles Munch
WEDNESDAY, January 22
"Armon" at 9 p.m.
Schumann: Fourth Symphony and works by Barber, Debussy and Roussel.
Tickets at Ginsburg-Tuval's Office, 25 Rehov Herzl.
Usual reduction to subscribers

Z.O.A. HOUSE

Under the auspices of the House and of the Israel America Friendship League,
Mr. Robert A. Fredrickson
(U.S.A.)
will speak on
"The American Civil War and its Literature"
on Sunday, January 19, 1958 at 8.30 p.m.

THE JEWISH COMEDY THEATRE
LICHTENBERG-LIPMAN
Presents the famous artist and actress
Dina Halpern

In the 3 act Musical Comedy
"A WEIB MIT SEICHEL",
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: TONIGHT, "Oroth," 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV: TOMORROW, Z.O.A. House, 2 performances 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
GIVATAYIM: "Noga," Sunday, January 19, 8.30 p.m.
RAMLE: "Elon," Monday, January 20, 8.30 p.m.
RISHON LE ZION: Tuesday, January 21, 8.30 p.m.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy with scattered showers.
Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

Mt. Cana'an	77	6	10	9
Tiberias	66	13	19	17
Haifa Port	69	14	18	17
Natanya	66	11	20	16
Tel Aviv Kirya	60	10	19	18
Tel Aviv Port	66	12	18	17
Lydda Airport	63	13	18	17
Jerusalem	55	7	11	10
Beersheba	57	8	16	15
Sdom	80	11	22	21
Eilat	45	10	20	20

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. H. Keegan, English fire extinguishing expert, to serve for three months in Lydda Airport under the auspices of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board.

M. J. Moitron, French ceramics expert, for a year's engagement as advisor to the local industry.

DEPARTURES

Mr. M. Gil'ad, Director of Meteorological Services, for New Delhi to attend the weather forecasting conference of the U.N. World Meteorological Organisation.

Two U.N. Experts, Mr. H. Ingham, time study expert from England, and Mr. S. Hauge, meat supervision expert from Norway, after completing their terms of service.

Mr. Z. Yehiali, head of the ship-planning division of the Zim Navigation Company, for Rome, to complete arrangements for the receipt of the company's new freighter flagship, Angad (by El Al).

16 GRADUATES of a course run by El Al for stewards and stewardesses yesterday received their pins from the General Manager of El Al.

• • •

RAMAT GAN's 1957-58 ordinary budget of IL8,449,700 has been ratified by the Minister of Interior, following amendments to its proposed budget which had showed a deficit of IL333,790, the Ministry's spokesman stated yesterday.

• • •

A SUMMARY military court in Nazareth on Wednesday imposed fines ranging from IL5 to IL50 on 15 residents of Nazareth and Galilee villages found guilty of entering and leaving a closed military area without a permit.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY

The Struggle for Independence

January 17, 1948

A Haganah platoon of 35 men, crossing the Hebron hills to reinforce the Kfar Etzion bloc, yesterday encountered large Arab gangs, on whom they inflicted heavy casualties before going down to the last man.

•

The first Jewish representative to appear before the five-nation Palestine Commission, Mr. Moshe Shertok, yesterday urged the Commission to provide arms through the Security Council for those in Palestine who are carrying out the U.N. decision.

Welsh, British Press Praise Israel Team in Cup Match

Israel's performance in the soccer game with Wales was lauded yesterday by the victorious Welshmen and by the majority of London morning newspapers.

The "News Chronicle," summing up Wednesday's 2-0 result, stated: "Amateurs of little Israel, surely one of the most insignificant football countries in the world, came astonishingly near to shocking Wales. For a long spell in the World Cup match, the slim, pint-sized Israelis matched the Welsh in just about everything except shooting."

The "Daily Herald" said that centre-forward Stelmach and goalkeeper Chodorov, when in form, could hold their places in English League football.

Impotence in front of the goal was also given as the Israel team's chief weakness by the Secretary of the Welsh Football Association, Mr. Herbert Paul, who yesterday left Israel together with the Welsh team by BEA for London.

"The Israel team is good by any standard, and the score might have been different if not for weak shooting," he said. He added that Israel had the Welshmen worried during the first 20 minutes of the game.

"We hope that the return game in Cardiff next month will be as good and as sporting as this one," Mr. Paul said. He added that the team's star, John Charles, had not been injured but had only pulled a muscle and was now fit. *(Itim, INA)*

Thousands of Tickets Denied Entrance

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Thousands of fans seeking entrance to the overfilled Ramat Gan stadium for yesterday's World Cup game with Wales had to be dispersed by police, the Deputy Chief of the Tel Aviv District, Superintendent Y. Kanner, declared today. Fifty thousand persons attended the game.

"Had the waiting crowd, mostly ticket holders, entered the stadium, there would have been a catastrophe," Superintendent Y. Kanner, who was responsible for arrangements at the stadium, declared. The police expressed the hope that the Israel Football Association would refund the cost of the tickets to those locked out.

One constable and several other persons were slightly injured during the dispersal of the crowd. Police detained 11 persons suspected of selling tickets at black market prices. *(Itim)*

THE YUGOSLAV Immigrants Association will hold its national conference on January 18-19 in the Writers Club, Haifa.

The Research Council of Israel
extends condolences
to Mrs. Polly Van Leer
on the passing away of her husband
Bernard Van Leer

Eckstein, Menkes and Shemer Appeal Convictions, Sentence

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The attorneys of Yosef Menkes, Ze'ev Eckstein and Dan Shemer have lodged appeals with the Supreme Court against the conviction of their clients by the District Court for the murder of Dr. Israel Kastner and their sentence to life imprisonment.

Mr. A. Tal, Eckstein's attorney, told *The Jerusalem Post* today that his appeal contained 15 items. The main points would be that no evidence had been produced showing that Dr. Kastner died as a result of the wounds received on the night of the assault; that it had not been proved that the bullet produced in court was that which had been extracted from Dr. Kastner's body; that the court had erred in finding premeditation, and in fixing the accused's responsibility.

The attorney would base his appeal of the last point on a recent English precedent on "diminished responsibility." This ruling recognized that some persons in a particular state of mind, of a certain psychological makeup are not liable to conviction on a charge of murder, although they can be charged with manslaughter.

Eckstein No Authority

Mr. M. Kritzman, counsel for Menkes, said that his appeal contained 20 points. His main claim to his client's innocence was that the court could not base its verdict on the testimony of an accomplice (Eckstein) of whom the court itself had noted that it did not believe 70 per cent of his testimony.

Moreover, the revolver found at Menkes' home in itself did not comprise supporting evidence against his client.

Mr. Y. Henigman, counsel for Shemer, said that he was charging that the prosecution had used evidence against his client which was inadmissible, i.e. the recorded conversations between Ze'ev Eckstein and his police interrogators. The court had ignored evidence in Shemer's favour, such as his attempts to evade Eckstein in order to keep out of the plot.

Above all, Mr. Henigman said he would argue the point concerning "accessory after the fact." There was no evidence that Shemer had aided Eckstein in any way "prior to the act."

Aero Club Sued In Glider Pilot's Death

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A claim for IL35,000 damages against the Israel Aero Club was lodged in the District Court today by the family of a glider pilot killed in a mid-air collision in 1955.

The pilot's widow, Mrs. Miriam Zoler, told the Court that her husband, Zeev, while flying a glider belonging to her, had met his death in a collision with a Piper "Cub," piloted by Mr. A. Yaffe. Asserting that the piston plane belonged to or was under the supervision of the Aero Club, and that its pilot had been engaged or was answerable to the Israel Aero Club, she charged the Club with having failed to take necessary precautions for the prevention of accidents.

The Club disclaimed responsibility, declaring that it had had no prior knowledge of the glider flight. It charged that it was the glider which collided with the "Piper" and not the reverse, due to the glider pilot's carelessness.

In view of the likelihood of a compromise settlement, the hearing was adjourned until Sunday. *(Itim)*

Private Builders Plan 700 Houses in Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — Construction work on houses for 700 families in Eilat is to begin next month, the Contractors Association announced here today. The Development Authority has earlier assigned a 120-dunam area for housing at this southern port town.

The first firm to begin building will be Berman Contractors Ltd., who will start work on 60 units early next month. Surveying of the site has been completed and bulldozers are clearing away some 100,000 cu.m. of earth.

The apartments are to meet the specifications of Popular Housing Scheme units, and each will cost IL11,000. The Treasury has issued mortgages for IL5,000 for each unit, and the contractors have added a mortgage of IL1,500.

Mapai-Led Engineers Back Down on Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Mapai-led faction in the Engineers Union today announced its readiness to accept as a basis for negotiation the proposals made by the Histadrut for changes in wage-scale gradings for salaried engineers.

The faction, consisting of Mapai, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Hapoel Hamizrahi, declared that it is opposed to the warning strike called by the Mapam-led majority for Wednesday. It claimed that such a strike would set off a chain reaction in the profession, which the majority of engineers are anxious to avoid.

The Mapai group also called for an emergency session of the National Council of the Engineers Union on Monday to finalize the Union's position on the strike question and the Histadrut proposals.

Sapir Willing to Alter Foreign Investment Law

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Minister of Commerce and Industry declared today that the Government would agree to reforms in the Foreign Investments Law which would aid in attracting foreign capital to Israel.

Mr. Sapir was addressing a national convention of industrialists who had come to Beit Sokolow to hear the report of the recent "Goodwill Mission" of Israel industrialists to the U.S. and Canada.

The members of the mission recommended changes in Investment Centre procedures, particularly so as to take advantage of the present U.S. Government policy of encouraging private investments abroad.

Aguda Ends Boycott Of Knesset C'ttees

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Agudat Yisrael-Poalei Agudat Yisrael Knesset faction has decided to lift its boycott of Knesset committees following a unanimous House Committee decision to permit their representatives to attend meetings of the Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees as observers.

The observers will be Mr. S. Lorincz in the Finance Committee and Mr. B. Mintz in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

When committee assignments were made at the beginning of the Third Knesset, the party announced that it would not participate in committee work as long as it was excluded from the Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees.

Jordan Excludes Hakim From Xmas Pilgrimage

The Jordan authorities have refused to grant permission to Archbishop George Hakim, head of the Greek Catholic Church in Israel, and to eight other Israel Christians to cross the lines into the Old City and Bethlehem on the occasion of the celebration by the Armenian Church of the Christmas holiday.

Four hundred Armenian residents of Israel are to cross the lines today for the holiday observance on Saturday. Special arrangements have been made to bring them to Jerusalem from their places of residence in Galilee, Haifa, Ramle and Jaffa.

Cinema Owners Hit Private Showings

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The annual meeting of the Israel Union of Cinemas, at its closing session last night, adopted a resolution calling for an end to public film shows in private halls and clubs "under the cover of cultural activities."

The Union also appealed to the Treasury to allocate foreign currency for importing cinema equipment, and called on the Union's management to prevent any changes in the system of importing films which would restrict free commerce and choice of films by the cinemas. *(Itim)*

Hill Blasted In Artillery Exercise

Post Military Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL, Thursday. — A shattered and desolate Israel hill was today the victim of concentrated fire from an array of five different kinds of artillery in a field exercise held by the Israel Army Artillery Corps.

High ranking Army officers, including the O.C.'s of the Northern and Central Army Commands, were present at the exercise, in addition to the Military Attaches of the U.S. It marked the end of a three week Artillery Corps manoeuvre.

Sgan-Aluf Dan Hiram, Deputy O.C. Artillery Corps, told military reporters that the exercise was a test of Corps concentrations on a large scale. However, only reduced contingents of 155-mm. howitzers, 25-pounders, 105-mm. self-propelled guns, heavy mortars and 40-mm. anti-tank guns took part in the performance.

In one drill, self-propelled guns used air-burst ammunition. In another, the fire-chart was drawn up from maps and meteorological data only, without direct observation. The flexibility of the Corps was tested when a new target was suddenly added to one which was already under fire.

All inhabitants of the area were warned early in the morning that artillery practice would be held during the day. An artillery officer accompanied the leaders of the community in each village in making the rounds to ascertain that nobody remained in fields in the area.

Hamashbir Mission To Advise Ghana Co-ops

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The head of the Export-Import Department of Hamashbir Hamercazi, Mr. Kurt Ascher, and a member of the Company's management, Mr. D. Kahana, are to leave for Ghana in three weeks time to advise the Government on the establishment of a cooperative wholesale supply society modelled on Hamashbir.

Members of a Ghanaian delegation had been impressed by the workings of the local concern and had requested instruction through the Israel Embassy in Accra. It is understood that the Ambassador, Mr. Ehud Avriel, conveyed the request through official channels during his recent visit home.

PLASTIC INSULATOR PLANT OPENED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE, Thursday. — A new insulating material, made from polystyrene, a petroleum-based plastic, is now being manufactured here and marketed under the trade name Kar-Kal.

The new plant, which uses imported raw materials, was officially opened this morning in the presence of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir.

The plastic weighs only 25 kilos per cubic metre and is said to provide excellent insulation against heat, sound and vibration.

Some $120,000 and IL130,000 have been invested in the plant by the Ra'ananit Investment Company of Switzerland, the manager of the factory, the Haifa engineer Mr. B. Ra'anani, stated. The plant has already received a $110,000 order from Turkey, and expects to export much of its output.

El Al to Fly To W. Germany in Feb.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — El Al is to institute weekly passenger flights to West Germany starting in February, the Company's spokesman announced today. The planes will land in Cologne.

In June, bi-weekly flights to Munich will be introduced linking the town with Britannia services to Western Europe.

EXPORT FIRM SEEN FOR JERUSALEM

The Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative in establishing an export corporation to help Israel, and particularly Jerusalem, exporters merchandize their goods abroad, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

The proposed company will have an initial capital of IL200,000 of which IL100,000 has already been mobilized from local investors. Another £20,000 will be invested by a British export firm.

It is learned that the British company will also make available to its Israel affiliate the facilities it controls in West and East Africa, Spain and Latin America.

SECOND-YEAR DRAMA STUDENT CITED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Habimah Dramatic school yesterday awarded the Haim Ben-Dor stipend to Raphael Rakovsky, 23, a second-year student.

This is the first stipend donated by a private person to a Habimah dramatic student. The scholarship, which covers school fees for a year, was donated by the Ben-Dor family on the tenth anniversary of their son's death in action on the Jerusalem front.

22 TEL AVIV magistrates will begin "Operation Traffic" next Sunday in an effort to liquidate the backlog of traffic violations which have accumulated in the courts. All the magistrates have volunteered to work overtime during the afternoons until April. *(Itim)*

High Court Opinion Divided

(Continued from Page One)

by calming their fears before the slaughter."

The Nazis needed to do this because the German war machine was collapsing on the eastern front and they wanted no trouble in Hungary.

When Dr. Kastner went to Cluj he knew of the inevitability of the total destruction of Hungarian Jewry. Despite this, he had not warned the majority.

Rushing to Death

"They knew nothing, or almost nothing. It is a fact ... that they boarded the deportation trains to Auschwitz quietly. They did not revolt, did not create disturbances, did not resist, did not escape and did not hide. The opposite is true, for some even rushed forward to board the trains, believing that they would get the pick of places upon arrival at their destination."

Justice Silberg rejected outright the contention that Dr. Kastner had not warned them because he thought this would spoil his negotiations to save the majority.

The Germans did not despise the "revolt qualities" of the Jews. Eichmann — an expert in the field — had said plainly: "I don't want a second Warsaw (ghetto uprising) here."

The Nazis knew that any group of Jews, like those of Cluj, who were imbued with a strong Jewish nationalistic feeling, would have taken up arms if warned.

Dr. Kastner had no right to keep quiet about the impending holocaust even if he despaired of the future. He had no right to "despair for 800,000 others." Had these latter known of their fate, sporadic revolts would have broken out and thousands could have saved themselves by "uprisings, resistance, escape, concealment, hiding their children with Gentiles, forging documents, bribery, etc."

Justice Silberg condemned Dr. Kastner for testifying after the War to save Kurt Becher from punishment as a war criminal. He had used the names of the Jewish Agency and the World Jewish Congress, due to the prestige value of these bodies. Dr. Kastner knew he could not muster enough facts to clear Becher.

As for the parachutists, Dr. Kastner had done little or nothing to save Hanna Senesh. Only collaboration can explain this. Why did he not fear that Hanna would break under torture and reveal that she had been sent to contact him? One would have expected this to endanger his position.

Although the Justice found that Dr. Kastner had been guilty of collaboration, he said not only the charge of "preparing the ground for the mass murder of Hungarian Jews" had not been proved, but it was absurd. Therefore, Dr. Kastner was not guilty of this charge.

Justice Silberg concluded with an explanation of Dr. Kastner's character:

"He was not a coward — he was very brave. He was not an egoist in the simple meaning of the word, for he endangered his life many times for others. But he was very egocentric and threw himself, to the point of losing his sense of judgment, into working for his personal rescue campaign. This made him lose all sense of proportion in viewing the overall picture of salvation and destruction."

Justice Olshan

"I concur with the judgment of Justice Agranat," Justice Olshan began, noting that he wanted to add several remarks to that judgment.

Regarding the phrase "sold his soul to the devil," the President noted Justice Silberg's attempts to soften the impact of the phrase, although it undoubtedly means wilfully cooperating with the Nazis.

Moreover, Mr. Tamir's attempts to soften the meaning of the phrase proved that Dr. Halevi had erred seriously in thus blaming Dr. Kastner.

Even if Brandt's mission to Istanbul had only one half of one per cent chance of succeeding it should have been carried out.

The Court's guiding principle in viewing the period under discussion should be not how things look to us today, but how they looked to Dr. Kastner at the time. If this viewpoint was adopted, then the matter of the "notables" took on a different aspect.

"Where is the proof that not arousing Cluj Jewry to revolt was an instrument in saving the notables, and not an instrument to save the negotiations with the Nazis? Even Dr. Halevi agreed that when Dr. Kastner visited Cluj the chances of negotiations still seemed good.

Arranging the Facts

"Let it not be said that we are not accepting facts after they have been established by reliable witnesses. The matter (before us) is arranging the facts and drawing conclusions—and in this, the five Supreme Court Justices do not fall below that of one judge."

Dr. Halevi had said that Dr. Kastner had agreed to sell out the majority to save the "notables". "But there is not one iota of proof for this contention." Much of Dr. Halevi's opinion on this came from witnesses — testifying 10 years after the events — who said if they had known they were going to Auschwitz they would not have boarded the deportation trains.

But even Mr. Moshe Krause, who openly expressed his enmity towards Dr. Kastner, never testified that he had sold out Hungarian Jewry. Nor is there any proof that he tried to calm the majority for any such purpose.

The Courts were not called upon to give Dr. Kastner "a certificate of good conduct", the President said, "nor to evaluate his strategic or national activities. A Public Inquiry Committee — before which Dr. Kastner could have defended himself and not appeared only as a witness — would have been more fitting to discuss all this. In this matter I agree with Mr. Tamir, (who had asked for such a Committee.)

Halevi Criticised

Justice Olshan expressed his view "that from several viewpoints the trial in the lower court had not been conducted in accordance with accepted procedure. Irrelevant testimony had been introduced. For example, Becher's present financial activities, the arrest of Brandt by the British, and other affairs in which the name of Kastner was not even mentioned, and other matters which were admitted for all kinds of purposes, but not to prove or disprove the libel. Lengthy examinations, without limit, were permitted on minor matters. This caused an exaggerated lengthening of the trial. Hearsay evidence — even that included in a dead man's document — had been admitted.

"The learned Judge exaggerated his duties in the matter of cross-examinations. In regard to the number of examinations, Dr. Halevi acted as if the rules of procedure were non-existent. Dr. Kastner himself was examined no less than 11 times. Once the Judge's cross-examination took up 32 pages of protocol."

Mr. Krause had poured "sulphur and brimstone" on Dr. Kastner during his testimony. Their personal enmity dates back to Budapest and there was mutual jealousy and distrust.

Krause Changed Mind

Mr. Krause had testified that in June, 1944, he thought Dr. Kastner was guilty of treason. But in his letters and documents of that period, and even years later, he did not mention the idea of treason.

Asked why he had charged Dr. Kastner at the 22th Zionist Congress with the mishandling of funds, and not with treason, Mr. Krause had answered in Court that he hoped to introduce the betrayal charge after starting with the financial matter. "This was a foolish answer."

Mr. Philip Freudiger, in his report submitted after the War, had castigated Dr. Kastner as "tyrannical," but he had not said one word about collaboration.

The President rejected the contention that Dr. Kastner had tried to reach war-torn Budapest in the final days of the war in order to establish an alibi.

Was it possible that Dr. Kastner on the one hand was sufficiently clever and cunning to understand that it was worthwhile to return to hell to endanger his life, in order to establish an alibi for "selling his soul to the devil," and on the other hand was so foolish and stupid that he did not understand that testifying for Becher spoiled any alibi?

Court will be resumed at 8.30 this morning.

Zion Arrives in Haifa; Customs Search Made

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Immigrants, tourists and returning Israelis kept the Port busy today.

Just over 100 newcomers were among the more than 200 passengers disembarking from the s.s. Zion about noon; most of them were from Poland and some from Hungary. They had boarded the ship in Naples. Eight immigrants arrived in the s.s. Messapia. Close to 100 American tourists came in the Zion from New York.

After a months' stay, 17 tourists from Bulgaria embarked in the s.s. Georgi Dimitrof for the homeward journey to the Black Sea.

While the Zion was in New York, news reached there of the discovery of contraband in the synagogue of her sister ship "Israel." This afternoon the customs police had their best men standing by with screwdrivers and flashlights for the search of the Zion. The ship had left New York after the successful search of the Israel's synagogue, but before that of the refrigeration unit, where the big haul was made.

It is believed, however, that if any smuggled goods were put aboard by crew members, they would have heard en route of the discovery in the refrigeration unit, and would have taken the goods off in Naples.

The two customs policemen who distinguished themselves in the search of the Israel by finding contraband worth hundreds of thousands of pounds have received provisional awards of IL500 each.

MOSCOW. — "Izvestia," the Soviet Government newspaper, reported yesterday that Moscow cemetery workers have been arrested for taking bribes from Russians seeking space in the city's overcrowded burial grounds.

Cables in Brief

BOTTLE. — A Russian fisherman yesterday found a bottle with a message written in Japanese and English on the shore of the Okhotsk Sea, 42 years after it was thrown in the water. It was apparently written by a member of a hydrographic expedition in the area in 1915.

PERONIST. — Argentine police have arrested Eduarto Colom, underground courier of the deposed President Juan Peron — now exiled in Venezuela — at Posadas, on the Paraguayan border. He was entering Argentina when his plane was forced down in a storm.

AIR. — Airlines have nearly caught up the shipping companies on the North Atlantic passenger services, carrying a record 1,200,000 passengers in 1957 against 1,300,000 who made the trip by sea, civil aviation sources in Paris said today.

Abrahamson In Rhodesian Gov't

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Abraham Eliezer Abrahamson, 56, has been appointed Minister of the Treasury and of Local Government and Housing.

President of the Jewish Board of Deputies and Executive member of the Rhodesian Zionist Council, he has served on numerous Government commissions as President of the Federation of Clothing Industry and member of the Central African Association. He was born in Bulawayo and educated there and at Cape University.

An entirely new Cabinet has been established following last Saturday's resignation of all five Ministers. They had expressed lack of confidence in Prime Minister G. Todd, who remains in office.

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A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15, 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, & 9.15 p.m.
From Sat., Jan. 18, 1958

ALLENBY 6th Week
JOAN CRAWFORD, BOSSANO BRAZZI, HEATHER SEARS
in the story of
ESTHER COSTELLO
3.30, 7.15 and 9.30
Adults only.

ARMON DAVID 4th Week
Israel Premiere
The well known musical
Pyjama Game
with Doris Day — Carol Hony and John White
A pair of pyjamas and a record will be drawn for during the evening performances

CHEN 2nd Week
GARY COOPER, AUDREY HEPBURN, MAURICE CHEVALIER in
Love in the Afternoon
Owing to the length of the picture please note the starting times: 3.30 7..5 & 9.30.

EDEN Tel. 4050
2nd Week
Starring:
Raj Kapoor and Nargis
in the Indian picture
BARSSAT
Sat. night 6.30—8.45 and Weekdays 3, 6.30 and 8.45

ESTHER
2nd Week
M.G.M. presents
KIRK DOUGLAS as Vincent Van Gogh in
LUST FOR LIFE
The most revealing life-inspired story ever filmed.
In Cinemascope & Metrocolor
3.30, 7.15 & 9.30.

MAXIM 7th Week
Tel. 27457 — Corner of King George and Ben Zion Blvd.
LES SORCIERES DE SALEM
2 Perfs. daily: 3.40, 7, 9.40
Mats.: 10, 12, 2.
For the third successful week
JUMP INTO HELL

MIGDALOR 5th Week
JOHN MILLS, CECIL PARKER
in
It's Great to be Young!

MOGRABI
Alexander Korda presents
Vivien Leigh, Kenneth Moore
in Anatole Litvak's production
The Deep Blue Sea
3.30, 7.15 and 9.15

OPHIR 3rd Week
M.-G.-M. Presents
a most daring story of a great love
The Last Time I Saw Paris
Starring:
ELIZABETH TAYLOR, VAN JOHNSON, DONNA REED
Color by Technicolor
At: 3.30 7.15 and 9.30

ORION 8th Week
"SISSI"
with
ROMY SCHNEIDER, KARLHEINZ BOHM, MAGDA SCHNEIDER
German speaking, in Agfacolor.
Sat.: 5.15; 7.15; 9.30
Weekdays: 3.30; 7.15; 9.30

PEER
The 3rd and last week.
Evening Shows only at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
M.G.M. presents
A Romantic Human Comedy
WEDDING PARTY
Starring: Bette Davis, Ernest Borgnine (Academy award Winner), Debbie Reynolds, Barry Fitzgerald
Matinees at 3.30, starting Sunday January 19, 1958
In honour of José Iturbi's visit to Israel we proudly present
ANCHORS AWEIGH
Starring:
Gene Kelly — Frank Sinatra, José Iturbi
In colour

SHDEROTH 3rd Week
Deborah Kerr, Robert Mitchum
in a rare and distinguished film, based on Charles Shaw's bestseller —
HEAVEN KNOWS MR. ALLISON
in Cinemascope — Colour

TAMAR
The Famous Russian Film
THE FORTY-FIRST
Cannes Film Festival prize-winner
Also: "Sputnik" the topical documentary.
Mats. continuous from 9.45 a.m. (last show at 3.45 p.m.)
Evening: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
No Reductions.

TCHELET Tel. 27450
Second week
Magda Schneider, Paul Javor
in
Ihr Leibhusar
German song, humour and laughter — Hungarian music
Hebrew—German subtitles
Sat. 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30

YARON
Israel Premiere
A classical version of great impression!
A modern drama on the beautiful shores of modern Spain
FEDRA
Emma Penella —
The great Spanish actress whose debut in this film won her the first prize of the Spanish cinema.
No complimentary tickets

ZAMIR Tel. 3455
7th Week
DANY BORIN and DANIEL GELIN
in the wonderful comedy
PARIS CANAILLE
3 performances also on Sat. night at: 5.30, 7.15 and 9.15.
Adults Over 16 Only.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday at 6.30 and 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30
Starting Sat., Jan. 18

ARNON Tel. 4829
2nd Week
Air Heating
Cinemascope
My Man Godfrey
June Allyson — David Niven
The best comedy of the year.
In Eastmancolor.
Also Friday at 3 p.m.

EDEN Tel. 3829
Forum Film presents its best film of this year or any year
L'Impero Del Sole
In Colour
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
DESIGNING WOMAN

OR GIL Tel. 61486
Israel Premiere
It could only happen in THE MONTE CARLO STORY ..... and only Marlene Dietrich could be so fabulously perfect as the 'Gambling Marquise.' Co-starring VITTORIO DE SICA and MISCHA AUER
Cinemascope and Technicolor
No complimentary tickets

ORION Tel. 2914
Cinemascope—Technicolor
One of the best Western pictures ever made!
THE SEARCHERS
Starring:
John Wayne—Jeffrey Hunter
Vera Miles— Natalie Wood
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA 3rd Week Tel. 4733
Cinemascope — Color de Luxe
An adventurous love story that will live till the seas run dry!
Boy on A Dolphin
Starring: Sophia Loren, Alan Ladd — Clifton Webb

RON CINEMA Tel. 3104
Central Heating
Israel Premiere
KIM NOVAK
(of PICNIC fame)
in a realistic picture of modern untamed youth turned delinquent:
5 AGAINST THE HOUSE
with
Guy Madison — Brian Keith
Hebrew and French subtitles
For adults over 16 only
also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today Friday at 3 p.m.:
ZALAMUNI EL HABAYER

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
JACK HAWKINS, JOAN COLLINS
LAND OF THE PHARAOHS
Howard Hawk's spectacular drama. Strange slavery and love among the Pyramids.
Hebrew subtitles.
Cinemascope and Technicolor
Matinees — Also Tanganyika

ZION HALL
JERRY LEWIS
Funnier than ever in a riotous, hilarious new hit
The Delicate Delinquent
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
The Vagabond King

TEL OR
TRADITA
A Dramatic Story of Two Brothers
with BRIGITTE BARDOT

Starting Saturday, January 18
EDISON Jerusalem
Every nerve screams in suspense
Johnny never held a gun until he had to kill an outlaw
At Gun-Point
Starring
Dorothy Malone — Fred McMurray
Hebrew and French subtitles
Friday at 2.30 p.m.:
MADEMOISELLE DE PARIS

STUDIO Jerusalem
Tel. 4056
3rd Week
Marilyn Monroe—Tom Ewell
in
The Seven Year Itch
Released by 20th Century-Fox
Colour by De Luxe
Also Friday at 2.30.

Zavon 6th Week 6th Week
CHAPLIN
The King of Laughter as
A King in New York
SUPERBLY FUNNY — PURE COMIC GENIUS
Advance sale at all ticket offices.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, Jan. 18 1958.

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Evenings at 6.45 and 9.00
BONNES A TUER
Danielle Darrieux, — Michael Auclair — Corrine Calvet.
For adults only, 16 years and over.
Hebrew and English subtitles
Mats.:
Toughest Man in Arizona
O. K. Nerone
Island in The Sky.

ORION Tel. 4020
2nd Week
MAN OF THOUSAND FACES
with James Cagney, Dorothy Malone
Cinemascope
Non-stop matinees from 10 a.m. Fri., Sun., Mond.
Seven Cities of Gold, Michael Rennie
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
Secret of the Incas, Charlton Heston.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
Kisses and Champagne behind the Iron Curtain.
No Time for Flowers
Viveca Lindfors, Poul Christian.
No complimentary tickets.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
June Allyson, Joan Collins, In the musical comedy
The Opposite Sex
Cinemascope and Technicolor
For adults only.

PEER Tel. 2232
2nd Week
Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis, Anita Ekberg
in their greatest comedy bombshell
Hollywood or Bust
VistaVision in Technicolor.
A Paramount Picture.

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere
English version of Russia's sensational prize winner at the Cannes Film Festival 1957
"A beautiful film" — SUNDAY TIMES
THE FORTY FIRST
with Isella Ivitskaya.
In colour. In English.
Added attraction:
Sputnik (with the dog Laika)

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Sat., Sun., Mond.
THE STORY OF ROBIN HOOD
Technicolor
Richard Todd — Joan Rice
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
SABRE JET
Technicolor
Robert Stack, — Colleen Gray
3 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9.00

ORLY Tel. 81868
ANASTASIA
Technicolor and Cinemascope
Ingrid Bergman and Yul Brynner
3 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9.00

AMPHITHEATRE
After the great success at the "Tel Aviv" Cinema
A Hatful of Rain
Eva Marie Saint and Don Murray
It will shock you out of your seat. A Fox Film in Cinemascope.
For adults only (16 years and over)

ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
Scandale a Milan
Martine Carol, Gabriel Ferzetti, Charles Vanel, Vittorio Gassman.

MAY Tel. 2836
2nd. Week.
The Man Who Knew Too Much
James Stewart and Doris Day
Directed by: Alfred Hitchcock
In Vistavision, Color by Technicolor

THE JERUSALEM POST

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FOR something like 40 years the Soviet Union has been an enigma to the outside world and despite the spate of propaganda that has emanated from that country, its leaders have not really done much to make their intentions clear. Fine-sounding phrases have never failed to come out of Russia; their interpretation is very much in the eyes of the beholder.

SOVIET SPHINX

In another column on this page, a student of Soviet affairs analyses recent statements on Israel in the Russian press and Russian reference books and comes to the conclusion that there is ample evidence that Russia is advocating a return to the non-existent 1947 U.N. Partition borders for Israel, and that sooner or later diplomatic pressure is likely to be exerted in this direction. Yet this is immediately countered by the fact that during the flurry of talk about the 1947 Resolution that preceded the Paris Nato Conference recently, the Soviet Union certainly did no more than remain in the background, possibly ready to support any motion in this direction out forward by other powers.

There is no doubt that were a proposal of this kind pressed, say at the U.N., it would receive the vote of the Soviet bloc. On the other hand there is no evidence that Russia is willing to cause a major crisis or outright war in the Middle East by pressing these proposals to the utmost of its powers. As long as it remains plain that Israel views any major border changes as a direct threat to her existence and viability none of the great powers — which in any case recognize Israel in her present borders — will risk a world war for the sake of a border rectification that could not prove stable and would not serve any significant purpose of theirs.

Carefully examined, today's anti-Israel propaganda falls into two distinct categories. Whenever occasion arises the Soviet Union describes us as "an outpost of Western militarism" and a "warmonger", two epithets that lose much of their essential danger when the relative sizes of the two countries are considered, and the threat that could be offered even by the utmost warmongering of Israel against Russia. It is this talk, in the main, that is repeated by Egypt and Syria, with an implied corollary that, were Israel not war-mongering, they would also be peaceful, though perhaps only in a **pax Sovietica** in the Middle East.

Arab nationalism has so long consisted almost entirely of anti-Western agitation that the Baghdad Pact, and its admitted purpose as an instrument for the defence of the West, are no little of an embarrassment for countries such as Iraq. The easiest way to redress the balance is to take the lead in pan-Arab and nationalist incitement against Israel, backed up by Jordan, as that country's only independent move. Yet it may well be that by now each one of our Arab neighbours has realized that war against Israel means defeat or, at the best, help from and ultimate total subjugation by whichever of the powers considers itself the sponsor of that country, and that this realization has helped to keep war out of our borders.

It is not comfortable to be at the geographical centre of such opposing forces and would not be even if the birth of the State of Israel had not been accompanied by war with the Arab countries. But just as Europe lives today mainly by the faith that Russia, no more than the West, will commit the folly of going to war whatever her threats, so must the Middle East and, within it, Israel.

RUSSIAN PRESS WANTS RETURN TO 1947 'BORDERS'

BACK to PARTITION

By Yosef Karov

THE recently published note addressed to Israel by Marshal Bulganin on December 16 has gladdened the hearts of our irrepressible optimists, for it supplemented the message received from the U.S.S.R. by all other U.N. members with a special reference to the Middle East, suggesting that no territorial change be effected in this region through the use of force.

Our optimists felt that this recommendation identified itself with the Israel stand on preserving the territorial *status quo* in the Middle East. They were of the opinion that somehow the note belied the assertions of those who would impute to the U.S.S.R. the sinister intent of applying to Israel the frontiers recommended by the U.N. partition decision of 1947. The news reports that had appeared on this subject in the Arab press were dismissed as mere insinuations, and the Aesop brothers' pronouncements in this respect were described as premature, or at least unfounded.

Grave Indications

The proponents of this trend of thought add that down to this very day not a single action of the Soviet authorities, not even a speech or a declaration at the U.N. has lent itself unequivocally to the interpretation that the Soviet government subscribes to the Arab thesis holding the partition plan borders to be the only legal frontiers of the State of Israel.

However, although it may be true that the Government of the Soviet Union never officially declared its adherence to the Arab claim with regard to Israel's borders, we are confronted today with a number of grave indications pointing in this direction. We base this impression neither on the Arab nor on the American press, but on Soviet literature and newspapers, which have made it a point, on a number of occasions, to stress that they consider the U.N. partition lines Israel's only valid borders.

As far as this writer can tell, Soviet literature has never given the slightest indication of accepting the legality of the border lines fixed by Israel's armistice agreements with her neighbours. Every Israel area beyond the limits of the partition plan of 1947 is consistently referred to as territory which Israel has "seized" and holds by virtue of occupancy rights.

There is no need to refer to texts from the Stalin period. I would mention only that the map of Israel that appeared in the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" in 1953 shows her frontiers not along the armistice lines but along those delineated in the 1947 partition plan, as if these had ever actually been in force. For the rest, we may confine ourselves to more recent evidence.

In the 1957 Yearbook of this same "Great Soviet Encyclopedia," which appeared just a few weeks ago, the article on Israel identifies it as a country in Asia Minor, "**in Palestine. Its area is 20,-300 sq.km. (according to the decision adopted by the U.N. on November 29, 1947, only 14,000 sq.km.)**"

"The government institutions of Israel," one reads further down in the same article, "are located in the western part of Jerusalem, occupied by Israel." Quite clear. The only strange thing is that, in the article on Jordan, our neighbour's area is given without any indication how much of it is made up of territory seized by Transjordan on this side of the Jordan contrary to the 1947 U.N. decision, which had envisaged the establishment of a separate Arab state on the right bank.

At the same time, the Soviet press hints often, all too often, that if Israel does not adopt "a policy of peace," that is, if she does not implement the 1947 decision, she will endanger her "national existence."

Moscow Magazine

The clearest stand on this subject was taken just recently, in the Moscow magazine, "International Life," which mirrors faithfully the views of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and draws the bulk of its contributors from the ranks of its officials. Its December issue contains a virulent attack on Israel, entitled "Imperialist Intrigues and Israel's Policy." Signed "K. Ivanov," it presents the frontier problem as follows:

"**In the very first years of her existence, Israel, taking advantage of the weakness of the young Arab states, seized in 1948-49, in addition to the territory that the U.N. had granted it, 6,000 square kilometres of Arab lands, expelling the Arab inhabitants from their birthplaces and despoiling them of their property. Israel continues to hold on with ostentation to the territory that she thus appropriated, refusing to implement the U.N. decisions on Israel's frontiers and the Arab refugees. Having deprived the Arabs of their lands she has assumed a position of hostility to the Arab countries.**"

It is clear that the "pacifism" of the writer of this article springs from the same source as the pacifism of certain Arab circles. Israel can buy peace by implementing the U.N. decisions of 1947, and any policy contrary to the acceptance of such a Munich is the aggressive, "imperialist" policy of Israel "extremists." There is no longer any difference between the Arab and the Soviet stands, with only one distinction, perhaps: the Arabs do not conceal their ultimate object—the destruction of Israel.

One might contend that the Bulganin note proves that all these are merely journalistic devices, and that in fact the Soviet government is in favour of the territorial *status quo*. This would be making the gravest mistake.

In the first place, Soviet journalists make no "private" suggestions. The Soviet press is a *directed* press, and its political articles are always written up in full conformity with government instructions.

In the second place, however, there is no contradiction whatever between the spirit of the Bulganin note and that of the Ivanov article. Marshal Bulganin has not pronounced himself in favour of the territorial *status quo* in the Middle East. He has expressed himself against the use of force in trying to modify it, and that is something altogether different. The articles in the Soviet press prove, in point of fact, that the U.S.S.R. is in *favour* of territorial changes in the Middle East, particularly with regard to Israel — not by constraint, perhaps, but by diplomatic pressure.

Threat at Big Four

We should, therefore, not be surprised if, at the suggested Big Four conference, for instance, Moscow should propose that Israel be asked to implement the U.N. recommendations of November 29, 1947, thus preparing the ground for subsequent diplomatic action within the framework of the General Assembly. Perhaps the Soviets hope to have this suggestion taken up by another of the Big Four, for just now the U.S.S.R. is not the only one to play the Arab card for all it is worth.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations: The Netherlands became the first State to establish an Embassy in Jerusalem... The Israel Chief of Staff warned the Powers that strengthening Israel was the only way to ensure peace in the Middle East... The Foreign Ministry rejected a Hungarian Government claim that the Israel Legation in Budapest had conspired in forging Hungarian passports... The Foreign Minister gave a luncheon for the Russian Ambassador, who is concluding his tour of duty... The Foreign Ministry was studying a French Government request for the extradition of Joseph Joanovici, wanted by the International Police for tax evasions and released on IL5,000 bail by a Haifa magistrate... Bernard van Leer, the Dutch philanthropist, was laid to rest in Jerusalem... The Wales national selected defeated Israel 2-0 before 50,000 in the World Cup Series.

Economy: The Minister of Finance presented to the Cabinet an IL1,160m. draft budget for 1958/59... It was reported that means of payment had risen by 11 per cent in 1957, the lowest rate since 1952... The Cartel Control Bill passed its first reading in the Knesset... The production of rayon was discontinued temporarily in all 16 plants belonging to the Manufacturers Association, in protest against increased duties... The American-Israel Paper Mills in Hadera acceded to the demand of Chief Rabbi Nissim not to employ Jewish labour on the sabbath and on festivals, hired non-Jews to help keep the plant running efficiently.

Development: A recommendation to allot IL10m. for the rehabilitation of dispossessed Arabs was submitted to the Minister of Finance... The Israel delegation at Strasbourg met with the Economic Committee of the Council of Europe Assembly to discuss an Israel plan for trade in the European Free Zone, and reported to it on Israel's economic situation... It was announced that a record $70m. had been raised in 1957 through the Keren Hayesod — United Israel Appeal, while the Israel Bond Conference in Washington set a sales target of $75m. for 1958... A Bailey Bridge was built across the Lachish River at Ashdod Yam after floods had washed away the only bridge connecting the new town with the rest of the country...

Courts: Three judgments on the state appeal against the 1955 District Court judgment acquitting Malkiel Greenwald of libelling the late Israel Kastner by accusing him of collaboration with the Nazis were handed down, Justice Agranat clearing Dr. Kastner's name by reversing the District Court's main findings, Justice Olshan concurring, and Justice Silberg finding Kastner guilty of collaboration.

BONN COOLER TO ISRAEL

By Mordechai Tedmor

BONN. —

BONN is not the best place in the world for an Israeli to be right now, if, indeed, it ever was.

When I arrived here, during the autumn of 1955, I found open doors everywhere. One only had to mention that one came from Israel in order to get all possible assistance. At that time, the question one most often heard was: "When are you going to establish diplomatic relations with us?" Today, however, no one asks this question anymore, and everyone, from the Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry down, avoids this problem like the plague.

The German approach to the entire problem of Jews and Israel has undergone a subtle change, although no one mentions this either.

What amazes one most is that this change took place quite recently. To be sure, relations with Israel and the entire complex of the Reparations were at no time very popular with the German public, but no one said so openly. As recently as the election campaign, towards the end of September, the majority of Dr. Adenauer's cabinet, as well as the Foreign Office, expected that diplomatic relations with Israel would be established at the end of the year at the latest. Everyone was convinced that Dr. Adenauer would take this step, despite the objections of many influential persons, mainly industrialists and exporters who were beginning to worry about their lucrative overseas markets in the face of Arab threats to establish diplomatic relations and trade with East Germany.

In order to arrive at the factors that brought about this change, one must bear in mind the following events — excluding the Sinai campaign, which only served to enhance our prestige here.

● The establishment, last autumn, of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic. This was the first instance in which threats of diplomatic rupture by the Bonn Foreign Office did not deter a country from taking this step and others, such as India, were lining up to follow suit. Naturally, the Arab countries were quick to point out that they would refrain from taking the same step only if the Federal Republic did not establish relations with Israel. Dr. Adenauer did not consider the risk worth taking.

● The cabinet crisis provoked in Israel by the arms mission has been widely, and on the whole unfavourably, dragged through the German press. Official sources of course denied that there had been any contacts at all.

For the first time open references were made to the fact that Germany, though strictly and fairly adhering to the Reparations agreement, would avoid any further worsening of her relations with the Arab countries on Israel's account. On the whole, the publicity given this affair has done much harm and its repercussions will be felt for a long time. The general feeling here at the present time is a feeling of being let down by Israel.

Another point: Dr. Adenauer, under heavy pressure from public opinion and even his party, has to all intents decided to deviate from his former rigid point of view "to talk to the Russians from a position of strength." At the Paris NATO conference, it was Dr. Adenauer who took up the cry for a demilitarized zone in Central Europe, much to the discomfort of Mr. Dulles. It may be safely assumed that Dr. Adenauer, now trying to talk things over with the Russians, would on no account risk their displeasure over a matter like arms to Israel, just in case the Russians feel like being prompted by their Arab "allies" and start protesting. The German press and public have not yet thought of this possibility but they will, given time.

● A few judicial cases which have hung fire for a long time will crop up soon in the German courts. They deal with some aspects of the way the Reparations agreement was pushed through by the German government in 1951. Members of the opposition, notably the Free Democratic Party, claim that at that time a number of Foreign Ministry officials who voiced their opposition to the agreement by pointing out that it would harm German trade relations with the Arab countries, were silenced by the government by being labelled traitors and dismissed from their jobs. Some of these officials, one of whom is a Ministry Director by the name of Strack, formerly of the Foreign Trade Department of the Bonn Foreign Ministry, have instituted libel proceedings against high Foreign Ministry officials, including Secretary of State Hallstein and the present German Ambassador to NATO, Blankenhorn. This case has been kept out of court up till now, but once it is taken up — and the opposition is pressing for it to embarrass the government — it will enable those who have not dared to oppose the Reparations agreement openly to do so.

● The deposed Minister of Finance, Fritz Schaeffer, long notorious for his opposition to Reparations — even though this was not the reason why he got the sack — is now trying to arise from his political grave by openly agitating against it. Considered together with the undeniable fact that the vaunted "Wirtschaftswunder" has passed its peak and everybody speaks in whispers of a recession, the cumulative effect of such rabble-rousing should not be shrugged off.

Adenauer Key

In considering the whole picture one should bear in mind that as long as Dr. Adenauer stands at the helm of the government no far-reaching changes will occur in the relations between Bonn and Israel, even though, under the present circumstances, not much progress may be made. But the combined pressure of his age and unsolved political problems is beginning to tell on the "Grand Old Man" who, largely unnoticed, celebrated his 82nd birthday this month. His successor will not be Dr. von Brentano, the Foreign Secretary, whose rather colourless personality has not succeeded in impressing himself or his ideas on his colleagues in the cabinet or on the German public. The popular Minister of Economics, Professor Erhardt, stands a better chance, and there is some mention of the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Etzel.

However, these are all rumours. One thing is certain: when Dr. Adenauer leaves his post, the uneasy relations between the two countries will face a severe test no matter who his successor is.

ELI By Meir

"Eli says an ounce of tolerance is worth a pound of remorse."

Readers' Letters

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Several of my friends abroad have asked me to provide them with a time schedule for the various important events planned for the Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

Upon enquiry at the Haifa Office of the Government Tourist Bureau, I was astonished to learn that although there are remarkable programmes in preparation, there exists no schedule that can be sent abroad, of where and when they will take place.

This is important not only for my friends, who plan to attend some of these events and wish to time their visits accordingly, but also for me (and others like me) so we can receive them properly, spacing their visits to accommodate them all for their selected programmes. It is indeed highly important for the Government Tourist Bureau to issue a schedule of this kind, even if only in tentative form.

May I also express my approval of Dr. Unna's constructive criticism, recently published in your paper. While the local offices of the Government Tourist Bureau are arranged in good taste and are staffed by splendid personnel who welcome visitors from abroad, the conditions in the so-called medium grade hotels in our country are still far from desirable, particularly compared with hotel accommodation of the same class available in Europe. Is it not high time something was done about this?

Yours, etc.
LORE JESELSOHN
Tivon, January 11.

BOOKS NEEDED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Kafr Yassif Secondary School, Western Galilee, provides higher education for a considerable sector of the Arab population in Israel, embracing 28 minority communities of all denominations from Dalia and Isifiya in the Carmel to Gush Halav in the north. It is in dire need of a comprehensive library to widen the students' knowledge and horizons.

The school would be grateful for books on science, literature and history in Hebrew, Arabic and English, new or used, but in good condition. Old and new issues of scientific and literary magazines, single or bound, will also be appreciated.

Publishing and printing firms, editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines and principals of secondary schools and other scientific, literary and educational institutions as well as private individuals are requested to help.

Yours, etc.
UZZI LOYA
Principal, Kafr Yassif Secondary School
Kafr Yassif, January 5.

ART COLLECTION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In connection with Mr. Kaskin's article in your issue of January 10, concerning the oil paintings I was prepared to hand over for a public museum, I should like to point out that the contract with the Municipality had already been signed and I was only waiting for one of the three copies — one for the Ministry of Education, one for the Municipality and one for myself. When I did not receive the copy of the contract after over a year and half, I wrote to Mr. Agron that the contract no longer bound me.

The "conditions" mentioned by your reporter as put forward by the Municipality were *post factum* conditions.

Yours, etc.
B. CHAPIRA
Jerusalem, January 14.

ISRAELI IN ENGLAND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I offer my heartiest congratulations to Gerda Luft for her two wonderful, apt and satisfying articles on "An Israeli in England" which appeared in your recent issues.

I am a regular reader of "New Statesman," "Spectator" and "Encounter" which I have taken for several years now and would say that Gerda Luft's articles are on a par with articles published in these reviews.

Yours, etc.
SOLOMON ALBERTS
London, January 6.

Limitations Law Is Necessary

By GIDEON WEIGERT

ISRAEL'S rural Arab community of 130,000 is strenuously objecting to the draft "Law of Limitations," now before the Knesset Legal Committee, which would amend the Ottoman law that classified as public domain land to which a farmer had no title deed or of which he could not prove continuous cultivation for ten years by himself or his father before him. Under the proposed law, the period during which continuous tenure would have to be proved is 50 years.

During the Ottoman period, farmers tended not to register their land because this would have made it easier to assess and tax them. Under the British a comprehensive "land settlement" programme was launched, employing some 200 officials and provided with an adequate budget. By 1948 one-fifth of Palestine had thus been settled by means of cadastral surveys, judicial investigation of land claims and the registration of titles in new land records. This included most of the areas owned by Jews (for the simple reason that these had been registered properly at the time of their purchase) as well as the "Little Triangle" in which 35,000 Arab farmers live today.

In the Negev, there is no problem because the Beduin never claimed ownership rights. The most they demanded were grazing rights.

The issue is thus confined to the Arab villages of Galilee. Here the Land Registration Department of the Ministry of Justice, with a staff of only 20 men in the field and very limited allocations, has succeeded so far in registering 170,000 dunams. Another 840,000 are still unregistered. Half of this area is poor and rocky ground or woods and wadis, but about 400,000 dunams are cultivated.

Taken Over

Much of this land, however, is not the property of the present farmers. They took it over when the legal owners fled during the War of Liberation. In a number of cases, they also cultivate lands that had been recognized as part of the public domain before 1948.

The problem would have been gradually solved by the progressive "settlement" of all lands by standard Land Registration Department procedure, were it not for the clause in the Ottoman law that only requires a villager to prove that he has been cultivating a field for ten years in order to give him legal title to it. In other words, under the present law the 40,000 inhabitants of some 25 Arab villages along the Acre-Safad and Nahariya-Peki'in road will be entitled, on May 15, 1958, to claim unimpeachable ownership over hundreds of thousands of dunams that had never belonged to them before 1948.

Deadline Extension

To avert this injustice, the government decided to intervene by the only means at its disposal at so late an hour: extending the ten-year deadline of the Law of Limitation. Judging from the Knesset debate during the Bill's first reading and the storm of protest that ensued, it now seems to have been a mistake to propose a period of 50 years, for even the rightful owner of a piece of land will have trouble proving continuous possession over such a long time. Several Arab M.K.'s have told the press, however, that Mapai heads and the Advisor on Arab Affairs at the Prime Minister's office gave them to understand that the period would be cut to less than half, and it is likely that a *modus vivendi* will be found before the bill is finally adopted by the Knesset. If the necessary funds are allocated, a concentrated registration drive should make it possible to "settle" within five years the bulk of the 840,000 dunams still unregistered in the North.

Yesterday's Press

New Judgment Welcomed

Davar (Histadrut) welcomes Mr. Justice Agranat's rebuttal of Judge Halevi's conclusions on Kastner, stressing that our entire national leadership and the Zionist Movement as well were in the dock until the new judgment. Now at last the air will be cleared of libel and defamation.

Hatzofe (National Religious Party) writes that the Agranat judgment has removed the stain from the Jewish people. Now we can look the world in the face and say that we have no Quislings.

Haboker (General Zionist) and **Hamedina** (World Aguda) point out that it is not too late to entertain the suggestion of the Supreme Court that a public commission made up of Jews from Israel and abroad examine the background of the tragic case as well as all available material relating to the Nazi period, enabling the coming generations to get at the historic truth. **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) wonders whether the final curtain has really gone down on this tragic chapter.

Now that the new road to Eilat is open, **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) calls for more pioneers to flank the new highway with settlements. The conquest of the Negev by our armed forces does not spell possession: only settlement and construction will make the region ours to hold.

Commenting on letters in which recent immigrants have complained to their relatives in their former homes in Eastern Europe about lack of co-operation from established Israelis, **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) admits that this is partly true and calls for a campaign which will help the newcomers to adjust psychologically. Incidentally, the paper notes that the way to satisfactory adjustment is through the village while the tendency among intellectual newcomers has been to settle in the towns.

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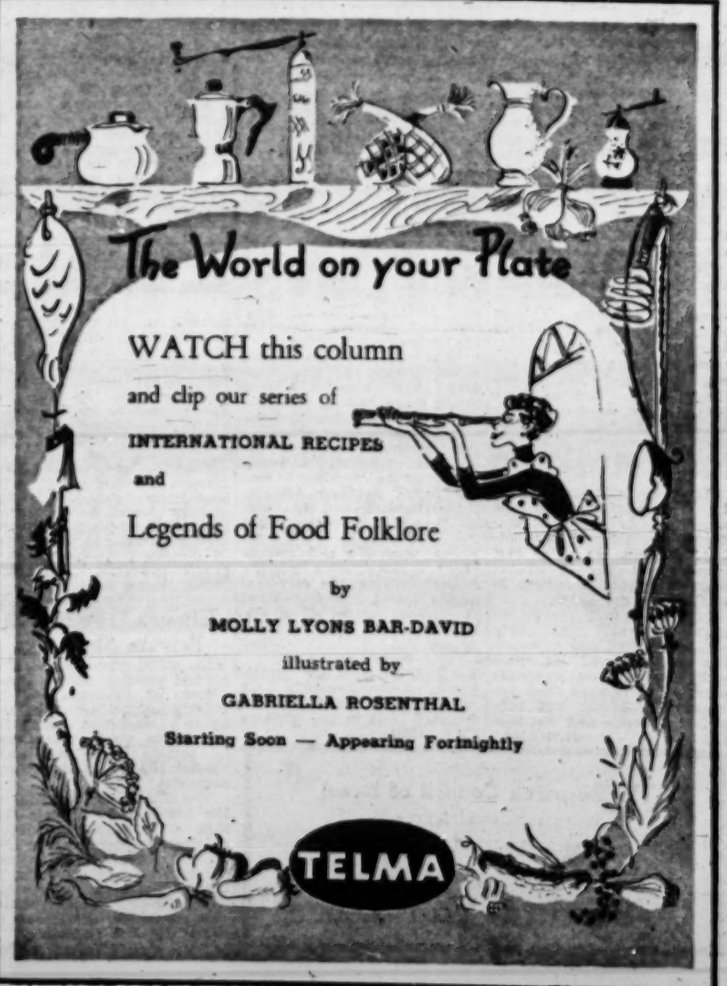

WHY FRANCE SHOULD GUARANTEE BORDERS

By Maurice Carr

Drawing in The National Herald, Lucknow, India

PARIS.—An East-West summit meeting, if arranged in haste, may do more harm than good. The world's ills cannot be cured by another dose of the "Geneva spirit" brewed from pious declarations. What is needed is firm agreement on critical issues, which is to be obtained — if at all — only by preliminary negotiations through diplomatic channels before the principals solemnly get together to inaugurate a new era of sane coexistence.

On this score the Quai d'Orsay sees eye to eye with the State Department. The approach has to be a cautious one. At the same time, there is an uneasy feeling here that Washington is unnecessarily leaving Moscow to make all the running. The attitude of Mr. Dulles to Marshal Bulganin appears to be that of the coy spinster repulsing advances on her innocence by the importunate suitor.

The West, though it has temporarily fallen behind in the technological field, is still in a strong bargaining position. The arms race is so strenuous, besides being a threat to human life everywhere, that Russia might well accept a practical formula whereby both sides reduce their respective armaments. It is just possible, also, that the bidding of rubles against dollars for the friendship of Afro-Asian peoples is so burdensome that the Kremlin may be willing to rationalize, if not to pool, economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

On the other hand, there is hardly the ghost of a chance that either party will yield any territory; certainly the Russians have no more intention of relinquishing Eastern Germany than the Americans have of abandoning West Germany.

Conceivably, however, some Great Powers might be disposed to give away, or redistribute, land which does not belong to them. In particular, there has already been talk — and it would be foolish to dismiss it as mere talk — of a Middle East Munich at Israel's expense, perpetrated on the basis of the invasion-torn 1947 U.N. resolution.

Confronted with the menace of extirpation, Israel would naturally fight. In addition to the courage born of desperation, the Jewish State possesses what the Warsaw Ghetto lacked — the sinews of war. And the Middle East would be set on fire, with incalculable consequences for the rest of the globe.

Among the Great Powers, France alone seems to be fully alive to the dangers involved. It so happens also that her own supreme national self-interest is at stake. For Pan-Arab extremism is indivisible; and if it were allowed to triumph in the Holy Land, it would then flare irresistibly in the Moghreb.

In Algeria a liberal and enduring peace settlement is at last in sight, as has been testified by none other than that staunch Mendésist, M. Jacques Chevallier, Mayor of Algiers. He has now publicly acknowledged that the Algerian framework-law for domestic autonomy, inspired by M. Mollet, is calculated to gain the support of the majority of the Moslem population; M. Chevallier, who hitherto advocated discussions with the rebels for a cease-fire, declares that a parley is no longer necessary nor even desirable.

Fatal to France

Yet a Middle East Munich could at one stroke reduce to nothing all the immense sacrifices which France has made to induce a reasonable frame of mind in Algeria in favour of mutually profitable cohabitation between the various communities there.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising that the French are keenly aware of a de facto relationship of interdependence between this country and Israel. There is indeed, a strong feeling in some influential quarters that the moment has come to give a de jure form to this interdependence.

Perhaps the most suitable way in which this could be done would be for France to guarantee Israel's frontiers. Such a guarantee, to which other nations — in the East as well as West — should be invited to subscribe, could be so formulated as to constitute at the same time a guarantee of the territorial integrity of the Arab States which would be protected against the eventuality, however hypothetical, of Israel expansionism.

By thus safeguarding the territorial *status quo* in the Middle East, France and other countries participating in the two-way guarantee of both Israel and Arab borders, would not only obviate the risk of a regional conflict, but also help to immunize the area against the cold war virus, against East-West rivalries. The way would be open to real, and not sham, neutralization.

Closer ties between France and Israel could further pave the way for increased economic cooperation between Israel and the nascent United States of Europe and Eurafrica. Whereas Israel would be ill-advised to join any military bloc, whether East or West, be it N.A.T.O. or the Warsaw Pact or the Baghdad Pact, the Jewish State has every reason to associate itself with the newly arising Eurafrica which promises to become a great stabilizing force serving as a pacific buffer between East and West.

Community of Interest

The community of interest between France and Israel is not a transitory affair by any means; nor is it incompatible with the welfare of the Arab peoples. Contrary to the propaganda put out by the sedulous pseudo-anti-colonialists, the best hope of social as well as political emancipation of the Moghreb masses lies in their collaboration, on terms of equality, with France and her European partners. Similarly, the renaissance of the Middle East as a whole is contingent upon the establishment of brotherly relations between Israelis and Arabs.

It is a matter of time — maybe a few, very few years — before amity can be promoted throughout the Mediterranean basin for the benefit of all its inhabitants. The waiting-period will be the shorter, the sooner the fanatical elements among the Arabs are shaken out of their wild dreams of *jihad*, of holy war against Jews, Frenchmen and other "infidels" whom they aspire to throw into the sea.

The sobering-up process would be considerably hastened by a guarantee of Israel's frontiers. There is not the slightest doubt that such a bold measure, which has occurred to many responsible politicians here, would be enthusiastically approved by the French public.

As for the world leaders who so movingly proclaim their ardent wish to snuff out the flames of hatred between the nations, they would have no legitimate grounds for complaint if France, true to her best humanist traditions, took it upon herself to extinguish the spark which now glows in one of the most highly inflammable spots on earth.

NEW ROAD OPENS UP ARAVA

LOG-BOOK TO EILAT

By Th. F. Meysels

Top: at Kilometre 147 from Beersheba, the New Asphalt road turns right to Eilat. On the left, the old desert track carries on to Beer Menuha. Workmen are seen putting the finishing touches to the bend, as a tender speeds on to Eilat, 91 kilometres and 1 hr. 20 minutes away (by the old Road the journey would have taken at least three hours).
Centre: On the last descent before the Eilat road emerges into the Arava depression, the "break-through" is cut into the face of the living rock. Far below the road at right is the bed of a wadi.
Bottom: Driving northwards from Eilat, the new road leaves the old in the Arava depression, winds its way up this narrowing Wadi and then climbs up to the "break-through."
Photos by Ben Dov

FEW people, I am sure, could tell offhand just how much shorter is the new Eilat road that was officially opened yesterday than the old route via Ma'ale Ha'akrabim.

The distance saved is actually only 10 kilometres, but in terms of time, tire life, driving safety and security the saving is so substantial as to justify calling this road-building operation "the opening up of the Arava."

A report on this achievement in the great Roman tradition would make a fine theme for a documentary film, which should begin with a "living map" illustrating the history of road links between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. After the shadowy pattern of Nabatean caravan routes, one would project the Roman Road indicated in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*. South of Beersheba it passed Eboda (Ovdat) rounded the Makhtesh Ramon's south end and reached a post-station at Lysa, whose name was preserved by Jebel Lisan until it was recently renamed "Lot's Mountain." The road entered the Arava at Ad Dianam or Ein Radian, now identified with the Biblical Yotvata. With the exception of the crater of Makhtesh Ramon, this is the very path the new road follows. (However, the Romans also built a road through the Makhtesh which leads to Petra).

The caravan route of the Mamelukes and the Turks, mainly used by Palestinian pilgrims out to join the Mecca convoys at Akaba, came down the grandiose canyon of Wadi Fikra (now Nahal Zin), a wonder not yet discovered by Israel's tourism. Since this trail is not negotiable for wheeled transport, our pioneers resorted to cutting a road with hairpin bends into the gigantic incline of Ma'ale Akrabim, to which a path clung from Biblical days. This road reaches the Arava at Ein Hatzeva, a rich spring guarded by a Turkish fort on age-old foundations. Ein Hatzeva was a busy roadhouse until the Sdom road was built, to be followed by the "Kaolin road" from which the new Eilat road branches out. Today Ein Hatzeva must be a forgotten desert post, which is a pity. Ma'ale Ha'akrabim, which incidentally offers the tourist the opportunity of a visit to the most picturesque Makhtesh Hakatan, the "little one," is the most impressive of all the descents into the Arava. The road from Ein Hatzeva to Sdom, moreover, runs through country of most fantastic rock formations which it is easy to believe was once haunted.

The "Kaolin road" meant real progress, but ultimately had to be asphalted because the first rain turned it into a skating rink. This route veered east after leaving the Ramon, 148 kilometres from Beersheba, joining the old track down the Arava near Beer Menuha. The new road cuts diagonally from Kilometre 148 direct to Yotvata, crossing two enormous wadi beds on the way. The Yotvata-Eilat stretch — 40 kilometres — is thus the only part of the road now running along the frontier, and even that was moved about three kilometres to the west, passing quite close to the Timna mines, and only 500 metres from Beer Ora.

Smooth and Easy

The mileage saved is not imposing, but even though the two desert bivouacs of the famous Eilat Expedition in the spring of 1949 had finally been reduced to nine hours of axle-breaking driving from Beersheba, the new road brings Eilat within an easy driving distance of less than five. While formerly no bus could do more than three trips to Eilat without a complete overhaul, the new road is one of the smoothest, easiest and fastest in the whole country. Three hairpins into the Makhtesh Ramon are all the excitement it offers to the driver. Otherwise, if there were an automatic pilot for cars, it could remain switched on for the rest of the trip.

Last week I took a busload of tourist guides over the new road to work out with them what can be shown to the tourist within a workable daylight schedule. We chose the fast Dimona Road for the journey, although it is slightly longer, and decided on the Kfar Yeruham petrol station (the last on the road) as the first of the "comfort stations" which are so important in the logistics of coach-touring.

Then we stopped at Sde Boker for a look at B.G.'s house and a visit to the workshops that turn out Maskit's most beautiful rugs. Reluctantly, we found the trail leading to the edge of the Nahal Zin canyon impossible for buses, but farther on we located a fine vantage point for a view into the gorge.

A climb to the community tombs and the acropolis of Ovdat cannot be fitted into the time-table of the Eilat drive. Tourists will have to be content with a visit to the ancient warm baths and to the well, and a view of the slope, pockmarked with Nabatean rock-dwellings. The guides promised to point out to the tourists the dark openings of cisterns that still hold water in the rock face across the wadi, and the indestructible square tamarisk hedges of fields untilled for 13 centuries.

Lively Settlement

Mahane Ramon, the lively workers' settlement that perches on the edge of the crater, is only 13 kms. from Ovdat, and there is time for the short walk up to the cairn of Mitzpe Ramon to see the whole vast emptiness of Makhtesh Ramon spread out below.

In the boldness of its plunging curves, the descent of Ma'ale Ha'atzmaut betrays the style of the builders of the Sdom descent as unmistakably as one recognizes the hand of one master in two pictures. The road crosses the bottom of the Makhtesh to the south-south-west, leaving it not by way of the outlet, but over two ridges of the low south-western rim.

The 100 kilometres between Makhtesh Ramon and Yotvata are the loneliest part of the road. Through stony desert and across wide wadi beds choked with rubble, to a grand vista over to Edom's purple pinnacles, and the young date-groves of Yotvata refresh the eye after so much dreariness.

The 40 kilometres from Yotvata to Eilat form the second scenic stretch of the journey. Between the flat-topped colossi guarding the copper valley, the road leads to the copper refineries. In their clean newness, they look less like a big industrial establishment than like an enormous erector set left behind by some giant children.

Buses can easily manage the sand trail to the red rock pillars of Wadi Timna and the slag heaps of Solomon's copper-smeltings. The tourists will be able to visit what may be the ruins of the billets of Solomon's workers, and to see drawings of mountain goats scratched into the rock by people many millennia before Solomon.

This is a country where all the old place names were erased from the map. Its present inhabitants have never heard the stories of the grandfathers of their immediate predecessors. Still, listening to the explanations of the locals, one hears of places never known before, like the "Pillars of Solomon" and the "Valley of the Slaves," the "Columns of Amram" or the "Valley of the Shades." One sees a new folklore in the making, largely created by the fancy of the guides; future generations will no doubt regard it as age-old.

The last stop on the new road is Beer Ora, the Gadna camp. The magnificent old palms guarding the ancient well are now visible from the road. Then the curtain of the mountains folds back to right and left, making room for the horizon-wide Red Sea, mirroring the sinking sun in true fiery red.

With all our experimental sightseeing, we had spent eight hours on the road; proof that the tourists' time-table can be set for six, and that a taxi driver without any sightseeing stops can easily make the Beersheba-Eilat run in four-and-a-half hours.

Facts About The Road

- Only nine months were required to complete the 238-kilometre road by newly asphalting 150 kilometres and building 60 kilometres from scratch, displacing 2½ million cubic metres of rock and 100,000 cubic metres of earth—a total of a quarter of a million tons.
- One hundred and fifty men, using highly mechanized equipment, were employed in the construction.
- The road reaches its highest point at Mitzpe Ramon, 800 metres above sea level, whence it drops 300 metres into the Ramon.
- The road was surfaced with asphalt from the Refineries at Haifa, mixed with hard stones found in the Negev. The cost was IL. 15,000 per kilometre.
- The total cost of constructing and surfacing the road to Eilat was IL. 3.5m. of which the sale of Israel Bonds in 28 countries provided IL.500,000

Road-Builders Moved Mountains

By Meir Ben Dov

THE need for a fast, safe motor road through the centre of the Negev has been evident ever since the conquest of Eilat nine years ago. The danger of ambush along the old road, which led through the Arava close along the frontier with Jordan, was one of the reasons why a road had to be built further from the border. The growth and development of Eilat as a city and a port was another.

Work started last April. The Public Works Department of the Ministry of Labour undertook the asphalting of 115 kilometres of existing road from Tel Yeruham to the start of the new short-cut, and of 28 kilometres from the end of the short cut to Timna, whence an asphalt road to Eilat already existed.

Work on the "short cut" was handed over to contractors: Solel Boneh for concrete work, bridges and culverts, Harish for the vast work of earth moving. After they had finished the road bed, it was to be surfaced by P.W.D. machinery.

Kilometre Per Day

The P.W.D. set up a number of work camps all along the road, as well as plants for manufacturing asphalt using local gravel. At one point, they managed to lay one kilometre of asphalt per day.

The 40-kilometre stretch that had to be built absolutely from scratch proved more of a headache. The northern 30 kms. were easy enough, though large quantities of earth and rock had to be moved in order to make the road according to the best highway engineering principles, with easy bends and gradients. The southern 10 kilometres, however, represented a drop of almost 300 metres from the southern Negev plateau to the bed of Wadi Arava. To enable heavily laden lorries to get up this cliff, thousands of tons of rock had to be blasted away.

The driver travelling northwards from Eilat notices what this meant. As the road climbs, the wadi is at the left, deep down below, and the road on the edge of a sheer drop. A concrete wall 30 metres high and 100 metres long is to be erected here to keep the rock fill, from which part of the road is made, from being washed away into the wadi bottom.

A cleft appears in front of the vehicle. On the right are the walls of the rock cliff, towering 10 to 20 metres above the road surface which was carved from it. On the left is a projecting rock stump, 10 metres high. These are all that is left of a great rock wall that blocked the passage and had to be blasted away by the builders.

Five-Ton Pebbles

The road continues to climb steeply, levels out into a broad flat plateau, then rises again in a serpentine bend, around the rounded hump of a hill and then up, up steeply, hugging the cliffs. A hundred or perhaps 200 metres below, the floor of the valley is strewn with boulders, some weighing as much as five tons, some up to half a kilometre from the road. They were flung out by the force of the explosions as the road was hewn out metre by metre.

The very top of the cliff affords a magnificent view. Wadi Arava stretches out greenish down below, the boulders looking like grazing sheep. On the other side of Wadi Arava, the Jordan side, the sands are the pink of smoked salmon. Above them, the Mountains of Edom are red and the shadows a deep purple. The sky above is a dark blue. Above the road itself, the white cliffs extend another hundred metres.

On the other side of the crest, the road slopes down again, gently, and curves in a wide arc across a narrow wadi bridged by a large culvert. From here on it is almost level and almost straight. All sharp bends and steep climbs have been eliminated by moving the earth and rock from the summits and filling in the depressions. The cost in time and money was enormous, but the driver will say that it was worth all the expense. From the point of view of highway engineering, the skill involved in designing such a smooth-running road has perhaps been equalled in this country only once, on the Tel Aviv-Natanya highway. Cars can drive here at top speed without slowing for bend or incline. This 40-kilometre stretch cost more than all the rest of the road; and the five kilometres where the road cuts through the mountain cost more than the remaining 35 put together.

The road is not quite finished yet. Bulldozers and scrapers are still at work filling up the shoulders, most important here, for the road is narrow and cars must draw over to them when passing. Barrels are still being erected and painted black and white along the edge of the road. But the milestones are already up: a triangular white stone, at every kilometre from Beersheba, with figures in black and a scarlet top. And in Eilat, stone number 238, neatly placed right at the edge of the roundabout, shows where the road that means so much to the town officially terminates.

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SUN. Jan. 19	09.45	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York (Mon.)
	10.35	ALITALIA	Rome
	14.00	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York (Mon.)
	17.45	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Jan. 20	08.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	09.30	EL AL	Rome
	10.55	BEA	Athens, Milan, London
TUES. Jan. 21	08.35	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Rangoon, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	07.30	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	07.40	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	10.55	CYPRAIR/BEA	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	11.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	13.00	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Jan. 22	09.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	10.55	ALITALIA	Rome
THURS. Jan. 23	01.35	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	09.45	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.55	B.E.A.	Athens Milan, London
	11.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	13.00	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	14.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	17.15	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. Jan. 24	07.00	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich, Paris
	10.55	CYPRAIR/BEA	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	10.15	T.W.A.	Athens Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York (Sat).

DEPARTURE FROM HAIFA AIRPORT
WED. Jan. 22 10.30 CYPRAIR/BEA Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London

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THURS. Jan. 23 s.s. ALIYA Limassol, Genoa, Marseilles, Naples.
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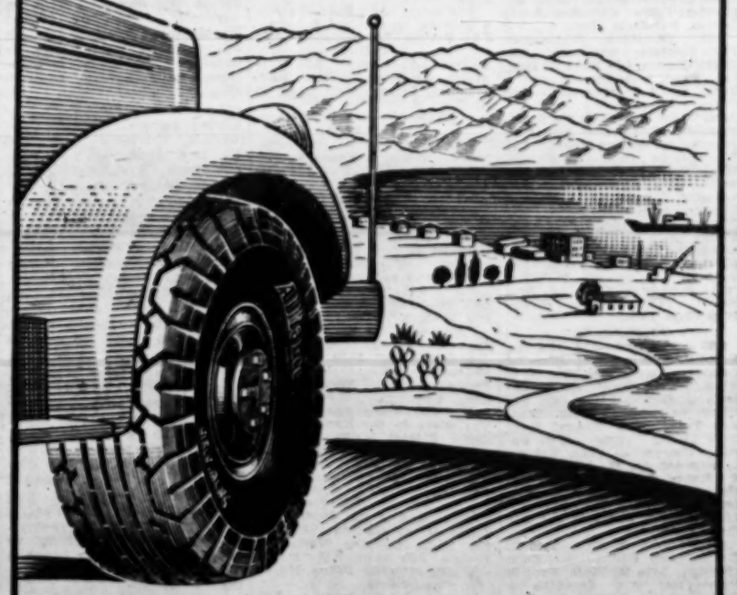
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Inbal: New York Raves

In contrast to the mixed reception it received in Europe, Inbal has been greeted with rave notices in the New York press. The following are excerpts from the six Metropolitan dailies, in addition to the brief quotations reported last week by cable:

N.Y. Times (John Martin)

SOME of the movement is markedly Oriental, some of it has the stamp of Africa upon it, and a great deal of it is apparently the result of highly sensitive improvisation. But for all its diversity, it has a unity of style that gives it the unmistakable mark of a truly creative artistic organization.

At present, perhaps, it is the charm of the dancers and the spirit that animates them in everything they do rather than the material itself that is the company's greatest asset. The girls are lovely to look at, the boys, with their little black beards, are strong and lively, and they all fairly exude a warm and eager faith in what they are doing. And they are talented as all get-out!

The programme reaches its height in a dance drama, "The Song of Deborah," a stirring and beautiful adaptation from the Book of Judges. Here is something closely akin to the Greek dramas of antiquity, the emotional expression in almost ritual form of part of the religious background of an ancient people. It has its choruses, its dialogues, its song, all powerful in their age-old verity and their present conviction....

Margalith Oved, as Deborah, has the emotional strength of a giant for all her daintiness of stature, and a magnificent youth called Meir Ovadia makes a fine Barak.

Miss Oved and Mr. Ovadia do a curious and beautiful ceremonial love duet called "Shabbat Shalom," which constitutes another of the evening's high points. How versatile this girl is! She can shift easily from the tragic vein to the most engaging of high comedy and to an equally appealing lyric mood. Her voice is a remarkable one for range and colour and expressiveness, and when she moves her feet seem to be actually caressing the floor.

N.Y. Herald-Tribune (Walter Terry)

THE ecstatic dances of the ancient Israelites, the vision of David dancing before the Lord "with all his might" are familiar to most of us through the words of legend and of history. But one would have thought that only the record remained. Not so. The ecstatic dances, religious in spirit and wonderfully primitive in the exploitation of energy, have survived three thousand years in the isolated culture of the Yemenite Jews and have been brilliantly re-created for the stage by Inbal.

The all-Yemenite company brings to the theatre a rare dance treasure in which Oriental flavours, African vitality of action, Hebrew and Arabic tongues are combined with Jewish ceremony and never-forgotten Jewish lore.

N.Y. Journal-American (Miles Kastendieck)

SOMETHING quite dynamic and compelling... on stage "Inbal" is one more incarnation of the living spirit in song, dance and theatre in a unique combination.

So genuine and alive is the performance of the company that each number appears created on the spot. Versatility in song, dance and pantomime must be a prerequisite for the performers, for each is often called upon to do all three simultaneously.

The whole show has been produced with an eye for colour and a natural showmanship. In short, it is fascinating.

Of the many foreign companies, Oriental and Occidental, that have come to New York, there has been nothing quite like this.

N.Y. Post (Frances Herridge)

WITH good reason, Israel's Inbal calls itself Dance Theatre. For in its programme, it uses singing, dialogue and dramatic movement as well as music and dance to achieve its effects. It is a form of lyric theatre with a Yemenite and Israeli atmosphere all its own, performed throughout with immense vitality and quiet joy.

Its longer numbers, "The Queen of Sheba" and "Yemenite Wedding," emphasize most the dramatic elements.

These are, however, the least successful. It may be because the action lacks suspense or conflict. And its simple charm becomes saccharine to our taste. For whatever reason, the group is decidedly at its best in the shorter, more spirited works, such as the shepherd dances and "Leaping Flames" — and in the "Song of Deborah" where the voice sound rather than meaning is important and where the action is always choreographed.

Sara Levi-Tanai who organized the group of Yemenite Jews 10 years ago, has done a brilliant job of adapting her material and training the troupe. The vocabulary they have developed shows the effects their central geography. They have the strong rhythms and jumps of the African dance, but tempered by the more sinuous movements of the Orient. But their unbounded energy, the sheer joy with which they move, and their warm communication with each other are almost unique. The men with their beards and long shirts, the women with their unaffected good humour are at times more like healthy country folk at a barn dance than professional performers. But they turn their exuberance into good theatre.

Outstanding among them is Margalith Oved for her dramatic voice and dancing, and Hadassah Bodach, whose sensuousness is like quicksilver. All the men are technically strong.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner (centre) and City Council President Abe Stark (second from right) formally welcomed the Inbal company to New York City on January 3 and at City Hall issued a proclamation, designating the week from January 6 to January 13 as "Inbal Week." Mr. Samuel Rubin, President of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation (right) presented the group to the Mayor. This photograph was taken on the famous City Hall steps.

N.Y. World-Telegram (Louis Biancolli)

THE life-loving vigour and artistry of modern Israel are demonstrated by "Inbal."

They are theatre in every sense of the word.

But they are theatre with a difference. Their sketches of ancient Yemenite ways have the authentic ring of life itself. They seem carried away by the impulsion of their art into a joyous reality.

The dances themselves are essentially simple; no acrobatics, no involved technique, no brilliant virtuosity. The movements are usually group movements, always vivid and expressive and almost a matter of sudden impulse.

There were the purely outdoor dances of a desert people, lean and strong in their compact rhythmic grace; and there were the ritual dances of faith and marriage and holy observance, fascinating in their tender realism.

This is truly a band of artists, wholly absorbed in their work of fostering native lore and original in devising a technique and style utterly suited to the ancient legacy that is theirs. All dance theatres can learn from "Inbal."

Daily News (Douglas Watt)

THE 19 Yemenite dancers who call themselves Inbal are disarming visitors.

Actually, they sing, dance and act, so that their offerings are essentially theatre pieces with the emphasis on movement. Handsomely costumed and beautifully trained, these young Israeli performers present works that alternate between folk dances and Biblical plays.

Perhaps the best of the six numbers (it is, at any rate, the most joyous and beguiling) is a piece titled "Yemenite Wedding."

The dancers stir up exciting rhythms with gourd-like hand drums, shepherds' pipes, hardware that resembles dishpans of varying sizes and their own ululant singing, a fascinating kind of vocalism common among Arabic and Hebraic peoples. As a matter of fact, the Arabic song of the handmaidens was one of the loveliest musical passages of the evening.

By far the most striking of the dancers is a young woman named Margalith Oved ... And Dahlia Kubani, seen as Yael in "Song of Deborah," is a lovely creature.

Sara Levi-Tanai, who functions as both choreographer and producer of the youthful troupe, has done wonders. And two of our own leading choreographers, Jerome Robbins and Anna Sokolow, who helped mould the organization, also deserve high praise.

Inbal is of course, a very special outfit for Broadway, but it should be a must for all dance fans, including Broadway choreographers seeking fresh ideas.

French Group in Jerusalem

VERNEUIL'S "Ma Cousine de Varsovie" made good entertainment at Jerusalem's Y.M.C.A. auditorium on Monday night. The amateur actors of the French Play Reading Circle sponsored by the Centre de Culture Française did a most creditable job, concentrating, with a few minor lapses, on the essential aspect—diction. Acting came naturally after that. The direction had the right *entrain*, the coordination, as usual, was faultless, and the settings added a good deal to the staging.

Samy Behar, the mainstay of two of Jerusalem's reading groups, was good in a part requiring a show of genuine anger as well as whimsy, while Alyza Sos found a role that was just right for an inexhaustible burst of temperament that left her fresh after what must have been two exhausting hours.

Despite better publicity, there was still room in the hall, and Jerusalemites who want to keep their French shipshapé might do worse than come to these evenings. *Y.O.*

Radio Review

Science (Not) Versus Religion

SUNDAY night's programme in the series "The World of the Modern Man" took us into the rarefied atmosphere of contemporary philosophy and theology with a most stimulating discussion between Professor S. H. Bergmann and Dr. Zvi Werblowsky on the position of religious thought today. Although designed for a limited audience, its contents were rewarding for those who listened right through.

The roles of the two speakers were interesting in this context, Dr. Werblowsky is essentially a cerebral thinker, making few or no concessions to an audience that has not been philosophically trained. Professor Bergmann, a distinguished thinker in his own right, appeared here primarily as the interpreter of Werblowsky on a more popular level. Conversing easily, he steered the discussion along with a series of skilful questions which prodded Werblowsky but prevented him from sailing out of reach.

The main point raised was the tread away from the materialistic determinism of the 19th century, when science claimed to negate religion, to the position today, in which science admits the possibility of religion, albeit in a different term of reference from its own. This is expressed by Karl Barth's teaching that religion is not a human but a Divine subject, and if religion exists in the world it is the result of Divine activity in the direction of man (expressed for Jews in the Torah, for Christians through Jesus, etc.). The Divine is outside man's world and religion comes by way of faith through which man perceives and partakes in the Divine nature. Religion and science, therefore, each has its own province and cannot clash. For Judaism, this means that a religious Jew must bow to *halacha*, which is Divine revelation.

Incidentally, Dr. Werblowsky called Professor Leibowitz the outstanding Jewish Barthian of our generation, and maintained that his Barthianism was most pronounced in a recent article written to deny he was a Barthian!

Common-Law Wife

ANOTHER discussion broadcast on Sunday brought us to a rather lower level with a consideration of the legal position of the common-law wife. This was recorded at the Jerusalem Journalists' Association, and we heard Dr. Wahrhaftig gallantly fighting all comers. It was rather shocking to hear how lightly he brushed off the attack by claiming that it involves "only a few tragedies" — even if only one tragedy could be avoided, every action should be taken in this direction. He claimed, on the other hand, that modifications in the marriage laws would lead to the establishment of two nations inside Israel, with one segment forbidden to intermarry with the other. This, of course, is the basic issue, and it appears insoluble. The institution of civil marriage would solve one set of problems and create another: its main effect would be to transfer the problems from the non-religious to the religious section of the community.

Meanwhile, the position of the common-law wife attracted much sympathy among the audience in the broadcast discussion especially as most of the instances are due to what is widely regarded as antiquated legislation (e.g. the ban on a *cohen* marrying a divorced woman, the laws of *halitza* and *agunot*, etc.). Most of the legal difficulties of the common-law wife arise after the death of the "husband," so that really is the essence of the question is the common-law widow. And by the way, what about provision for the common-law husband? Nobody seems to worry about him.

Arabic Station

MY colleague Wgt. writes: With the opening of Israel's Arabic station, *Dor el Isra'a el Israelia*, there is at last enough time for three nightly news bulletins, two commentaries, and all the other political and entertainment features without which no station can hope to get an audience in the extremely competitive Arabic battle of the ether. The new features include three colloquial talks. One is by the veteran Daoud e Natur and one by a newcomer, "Abu Nabil," a Palestine Arab notable who lived for nine years in a Gaza refugee camp, fled to Lebanon last year, and has now returned to Israel. His talks on his experiences in the refugee camp have become an immediate hit. The third colloquial talk, by Rashid, is in Egyptian dialect.

There is an increase in the live participation of Israeli Arabs, and two new Arab reporters and announcers have been added to the staff. Some programmes, however, require improvement and the new radio magazine "*Majalat el Isra'a*," although sound in its framework, is poor in content and production.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Feature on Mahler (tonight at 8.25); "Peace in the House" by Y.L. Peretz (tomorrow at 7.30); Programme on astronomy (Sun. at 5.30); Verdi's "Te Deum" (Sun. at 6.05; second wavelength); "Pro and Con"; two Arabs discuss the Moslem woman's dowry (Sun. at 8.30); IPO under Klebki plays Brahms' 1st symphony (Sun. at 9.30); Songs by Moussorgsky (Mon. at 6.05; second wavelength); Talmud lesson by Rabbi Neria (Mon. at 6.30; second wavelength; Music of the Caribbeans (Tues. at 7.15); Kol Yisrael orchestra in a Mozart programme (Tues. at 9.15); "The Gypsy Temptation of St. Anthony" (Weds. at 8.30); Persian folklore (Thurs. at 6.15; second wavelength).

AUDIO

Haifa Goes Music-Minded

By YA'ACOV ARDON

HAIFA is well on its way to becoming the country's most music-minded city through the enterprise and dedication of individuals and public bodies.

Under the slogan "Let all the people sing" the citizens are invited to join eight singing circles throughout the town to meet twice a month from 8-9 p.m. every first and third Thursday and to learn three old songs and a new one each time, with leading music teachers. The scheme is sponsored by the Municipality and the Cultural Department of the Labour Council as one of the preparations for this year's celebrations and began on January 7.

Another boost to musical education of the young and not-so-young will be a "Public Music Library" at the Teachers' Centre in Rehov Arlosoroff. It will lend to members (at a nominal fee of IL1 a year) sheet music, scores, books and records, mostly of the "short-play" variety. Public-spirited music lovers and high-fidelity fans have donated to the Music Library their discarded collections of old short-play records which are ideally suited for use in music appreciation lessons at some 40 city schools and are hugely enjoyed by the pupils.

Opening Soon

The Library was started 18 months ago by private initiative and has been donated to the people of Haifa. Its opening on February 1, will be marked by a symposium of musicologists on "Musical science and literature in Hebrew."

The eight-year-old Haifa Symphony Orchestra, so far the only major "home-grown" plant, has emerged as a vigorous musical body, despite unfavourable conditions of soil and climate. It is still waiting with impatience for the completion of the City Theatre in Rehov Pevsner — just now each performance sets it back IL500 for hiring a cinema hall.

French music, under the patronage of the French Ambassador, will be the main fare at the next performance on January 16. Music critics are expected to attend in order to hear the premiere of a new symphonic work by Mordechai Setar for which the orchestra has gone to the record length of nine rehearsals — the normal ration is three.

Surrounding Towns

The H.S.O. has also brought live symphonic music for the first time to Hadera, Tiv'on, Nahariya and Kfar Yehoshua (where it reaped enthusiastic applause from a sophisticated audience), and is also billed to play in Acre, Afula, Zichron Ya'acov, Tiberias and Safad this season. At each of its youth concerts the H.S.O. has made it a practice to include a young soloist, like the cellist Daniel Domb (13) and Er'ela Hibovsky, a 14-year-old trumpeter. At the next youth concert on January 18, 17-year-old Yisraela Margalit will play Mozart's piano concerto in D-minor. "Here parents who think nothing of letting their children go to the cinema should send them to these youth concerts," Mr. M. Gorali, music educator, told the press last week. The City Education Department is now publishing a small magazine, "Tsili ve'Omer" for young music lovers.

Most of the 600 children of the City Youth Orchestra, now five years old, come from poorer families and would go without any musical education were it not for the lessons and the instruments they get free of charge from America. "The social benefit of such an orchestra must be observed at first hand to be believed," Mr. Gorali said. It has supplied a cadre of young musicians, some of them highly talented, and has made music a favourite subject for thousands of Haifa schoolchildren.

Kovarsky's Provocative Show

FOR the past seven years Joshua Kovarsky has been living in the U.S.A. where he has won a reputation as a painter of considerable merit and has carved out a special niche for himself. He has now returned for a year's stay in Israel to renew contact with his homeland and to hold exhibitions of some of the works he has executed abroad.

The current exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum consists of 22 oils (four or five of them painted since his return here) and a dozen charcoal drawings. It is a most interesting and provocative collection, showing Kovarsky to be the possessor of a vivid imagination, which he is able to translate into pictorial terms, and a rich and exciting colourist. Although most of his work is semi-abstract, it is anchored in reality and the springboard is always nature.

The clou of the show are the canvases depicting the seven-day creation of the world. This is a mighty subject but one which has stirred Kovarsky's powers of invention and appealed to the depths of his personal poetry, so that he has produced a series of evocative and mysterious works which, in turn, stir the imagination of the viewer and induce him to become an active partner to an experience unveiled rather than a passive spectator. From the first day, "In the beginning" — represented by amorphous forms which heave and turn in the darkness and seem to suggest a vast coming to birth — up to the seventh day, "and the heaven and the earth were finished," with its peaceful blues and pinks and placid horizontal forms, each text has been basically integrated into the canvas. It is, in its way, a remarkable series and one that should be housed in fact and might be housed in one of the "halls of culture" that are being erected here.

Among the smaller works, "David's Harp," with its powerful colouring, the tender "Night," with its soft greens and the "Flight into Dawn," with its brilliant yellow and strange bird-shape springing out of the background, particularly call for attention. Interesting is Kovarsky's use of red, which appears in almost every painting and introduces an extra element of "life."

Especially in the drawings does one feel Kovarsky's capacity to cope with spatial problems; they are beautifully designed and the gradation of blacks — sometimes pointed with spots of colour — is very subtle. *S.W.*

Post Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS.—1. So one foot is tender. 4. Imprisoned and requested to keep quiet? 8. Every dog is said to have it. 10. Leave out. 11. Game for young bounders? 13. Game for the robbers. 13. 14. Spear it for the robbers. 13. 14. Spear it for the robbers. 13. A man on board. 17. Jargon of a football player? 21. From a ship with a hole in it? 22. Not a particular person? 23. On paper, at least, may represent the country. 26. They don't go to extremes. 27. Game to make a present to a spiteful woman? 28. Presented by Robert and the editor? 32. He needs to be prepared. 34. Parted with a wrench. 35. Lucky bathe? 36. Sends home from school, perhaps. 37. Pleased to be more than a boy? DOWN.—1. One of those baiting fancies. 2. Not enjoyed by brunettes? 3. The story of the hospital emergency service. 5. Desiring, not without optimism. 6. Stars inside and you'll see a sailor! 7. Beastly place to live. 9. This man is always agreeable. 11. Was gold a touchy subject with him? 12. Spills the beans? 15. A sore point with housemaids! 16. May have some kids. 18. Where there are hens, and a dove by the sound of it! 19. Profit from sacking? 20. Also. 23. Revolution. 24. Saintly name. 25. Steady Dobbin, here's where you live! 26. Foreigner who might crash a car into an elm? 28. It's no good, whichever way you look at it. 29. Regretful Miss. 30. Implement with which you don't exactly toil? 31. It's the done thing. 33. Chatter.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—4. Valets. 7. High Life. 8. Nassau. 10. These. 12. Bump. 14. Suet. 15. Base(ball). Weighed in. 22. Ball. 24. Tass. 26. Don. 27. Tour. 29. Lair. 32. Comb. 33. Tessa (rev.). 34. In-a-ane. 36. Good time. 36. Stella (Maris).

DOWN.—1. Shots. 2. Agree. 3. Glut. 4. Venus. 5. Lisp. 6. Tea-sol. 9. Amanda. 11. Hug. 12. Steel. 13. Bath tub. 15. Big(wig). 16. Kin. 18. Mil-ton. 20. Aisle. 21. Wan. 22. Ear. 23. Bon-net. 25. Rio. 28. Omega. 30. Aspic. 31. Ravel. 32. Call. 33. Tidy.

Dosh Cartoons

THERE must be very few people in Israel who do not know the cartoons by Dosh, either from this newspaper or from "Ma'ariv," and who have not followed with relish his caustic comments on the political scene.

Dosh is Hungarian-born Karll Gardosh who has been living in Israel for the past ten years, turned from writing for the papers to drawing for them and has never had a drawing lesson in his life. His cartoons at the time of the Sinai campaign were reprinted in "The New York Times" and a volume of his drawings were issued about a year ago.

Dosh insists that he is a cartoonist and not a caricaturist. He is not interested in producing "graphic art" but draws to illustrate a certain situation and to hammer home his ideas about it. He keeps the written text as brief as possible. He is, in fact, a type of pictorial satirist with James Gillray as an ancestor and David Low as a colleague. With a mind brimming over with ideas, resentments and criticisms he is able to produce five cartoons a week, most of which hit the mark.

Forty of his original cartoons can now be seen at Beit Sokolow. *S.W.*

Two Kibbutz Photographers

TWO kibbutz photographers, Y. Lotan of Mishmar HaEmek and T. Rivner of Merhavia, are exhibiting "Scenes of the Kibbutz and Israel" at Wilfred Israel House in Hazorea.

Rivner experiments. A very good composition of an Arab with his little son against a sparse distant background is intended to convey the impression of a *sharav* but rather resembles a faded print. He investigates possibilities in concentrating on a single limb, dancers' legs, a muscular arm, a hand that grasps a hammer. This photographer succeeds, not when he is seeking effects but when he handles expressive features, a sitting boy facing the camera, a shepherd, an old artisan lighting his cigarette beside his anvil.

Lotan is a dynamic photographer. Freshness of vision pervades the unstrained conception of goats charging, like a herd of wild horses, up the hillside, or of the billowing washing on the line and the scurrying clouds above; you can almost feel the wind. Lotan also often returns to the same theme and worries it: fishermen first in a group and then each one alone; the same old woman; the same two small boys. Herein lies the study of a model. *H.*

ON THE AIR

FRIDAY

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: Today: 6.35, 7.00 & 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.47 Calisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. Lunchtime Music — Soloist: Dina Shore (Vocalist). 12.30 Oriental Songs. 12.45 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 2.15 Close Down.

3.15 Yemenites Programme. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbath. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish and a light music programme. 5.05 Opera: Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci"—Act II. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 "Ben Ami." 6.25 Programme on Gustav Mahler. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.30 The Week through the eyes of the writer. 7.50 Light Music. 8.00 "Around Our World." 8.10 Ray Ventura & His Orchestra. 8.30 Portrait of a Settlement. 9.15 Friday evening Concert. Overture & Allegro from "Le Sultane" (Chuperin-Milhaud); Piano Concerto in G-minor op. 33 (Dvorak); Symphony No. 1 (P. Benhaim). 10.30 Bedtime Music. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

8.00 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.45 Shabbat Morning Concert — Symphony No. 2 in F (K. Ph. E. Bach); Oboe Concerto in G-minor (Handel). 9.30 "New Inventions." 9.45 Pleasant Tunes. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Popular Concert — Cello Concert in B-minor op. 33; Introduction & Pseudo Capriccioso op. 38; (Saint-Saens). 11.30 "Three in One Boat." 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Theatre and Screen." 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 Chamber Music — Trio in G for two Flutes & Cello (Haydn); Trio for Flute, Cello & Piano (Martino); Serenade & Finale from Quartet for Two Flutes, Cello & Piano (H. Alexander). 4.45 Cantoral Recordings. 5.15 Art and Culture. 5.40 Light Music played by the K.Y. Orchestra. 6.00 "Science Studio" — 2nd in a Series of Talks by Sh. Inbal. 6.15 Tunes in Latin-American Tempo. 6.30 The Poem & Music. 7.15 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 "Hamavdil & Melave Malka." 8.00 Quiz — Sh. Rosen. 8.30 Variety. 8.55 Bible Reading: Psalms. 25-30. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 "Ten Years Ago." 9.30 Classical Request Programme — Piano Concerto No. 4 in G op. 58 (Beethoven); Symphony No. 8 in B-minor "Unfinished" (Schubert). 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 469 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR. Today: 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 Concert Preview. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Hebrew Lesson. 9.30 News in easy Hebrew. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films & Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Hebrew Lesson. 9.30 News in easy Hebrew. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
397 & 41.97 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow** — 7.00 — 7.45 a.m. 2.15 — 3.15 and 7.30 — 9.45 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.1 M.): Programme to South Africa: **Today:** 6.30 News. 6.45 "In the Jewish World." 6.50 Sabbath Programme. 7.00 Hebrew transmission. **For Sabbath Eve.** **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Yiddish News. 6.40 "Ten Years Ago." 6.50 The Week in the Knesset. 7.00 Melaveh Malka.

Programme for the U.K.: Today: 11.30 News. 11.45 "In the Jewish World." 11.50 New Immigrant Choirs. 12.00 Sabbath Programme — by Yehuda Goodman. **Tomorrow:** 11.30 News. 11.40 "Ten Years Ago." 11.50 The Week in the Knesset. Midnight: Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.8 m., 214, 225 & 235 M.): **Today:** 4.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greetings for the Sabbath. 7.30 This Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Songs of the Nations. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Brahms. 9.00 News. 9.15 "A Musical Show." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "The Night Following Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.10 Song Parade. 8.00 Tunes from Broadway & Hollywood. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (12.80, 16.84 & 24.90 M.): 7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Review of the weekly British Press. Contact Programme: Short interview with Israel Students in London.

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PERFECT house-keeper, cook seeks suitable job in Haifa. Write to: No. 1298, P.O.B. 4872, Haifa.

YOUNG lady (19) wishes to take care of children during afternoons or baby sitting at night. Write to: P.O.B. 1295, Haifa.

YOUNG man, technical-commercial experience knowledge of languages (with driving licence), seeks suitable job in Haifa. Apply to: No. 1498, P.O.B. 4868, Haifa.

Vehicles

FOR SALE private car, Vauxhall—1947 model, 6 cylinders, mechanically in new condition. Contact: Danon, 1 Rehov Merhavia, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE Plymouth, excellent condition, to tourist or temporary resident. Apply to: Neely, 96 Allenby Road, Haifa.

STATION-WAGON for sale to tourist or temporary resident. Plymouth 1955 model, motor and body both in excellent condition. Apply to: Weingrod, Mifal Hachisachon 6/B, Afridar, Ashkelon.

JAGUAR car for sale, 1947 model, excellent condition. Zelter, 46 Rehov Bilu, Tel Aviv.

Miscellaneous

"CHAVA" — Corsets and Brassieres, 28/1, Rehov Hanevi'im Haifa. Large selection of latest models. First class execution of all orders.

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seeks interesting position
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Wanted
BY INSURANCE COMPANY IN HAIFA — EXPERIENCED OPERATOR
FOR "NATIONAL 32" BOOKKEEPING MACHINE
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With Swiss degree (E.T.H., Zurich), good knowledge of Statics and practical experience in steel and reinforced concrete construction and hydraulic engineering, seeks suitable position.
Please apply to: No. 3653, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Wanted
EDUCATOR (male or female)
for children of the ages 8—12, in the afternoon hours from 2—7 p.m. Applications containing curriculum vitae and recommendations should be mailed to: "Educator" P.O.B. 7082, Jerusalem. Applications will be treated confidentially.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN with IL100,000
invites serious proposals for investment or partnership
Please forward offers to: No. 4977, GERSHON BEN Advertising 51 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

British Bridge World Par Contest Game No. 5

	S. — H. Q J 8 D. K Q 10 8 6 C. A Q 10 7 4	
S. A 4 3 2 H. A 10 7 5 4 3 D. A 7 3 C. —	W E S	S. K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 H. K D. J 9 5 4 C. —
	S. Q H. 9 6 3 D. 2 C. K J 9 8 6 5 3 2	

THE suggested bidding:

North	East	South	West
1D	4S	—	—
—	—	—	—

There was no bidding par for North-South. The slam was reached at 10 tables out of 13.

South opens the deuce of diamonds, an obvious singleton, and declarer must go up with dummy's ace. He has only one trump entry to dummy and must find an even split in hearts, in order to dispose of the diamond losers. The first approach is to take the king of hearts, lead a trump to dummy, and play the ace and another heart. If hearts break and the third heart trick is taken by South, the latter will have no more diamonds to play and will have to give dummy entry.

However, this play fails because the third heart will be won by North. But there is a brighter solution that succeeds. After the king of hearts, when a trump is played to enter dummy and South produces the trump queen, declarer simply allows him to hold the trick! Now South must either lead a heart himself or give dummy an extra entry by leading a club. This play succeeds against *any* even break in hearts.

Only three out of the 12 Easts solved the problem: Bourchtoff, of France; Benz, of Switzerland, and Bilcher, of Denmark.

GROWING UP UNDER THE WALL

By Macabee Kaskin

GIRDING Jerusalem on three sides, like a battered ring opening towards the coastal plain, is a series of quarters where ferment the capital's most acute social welfare problems.

This non-symmetrical curve is anchored in the southwest by Kiryat Yovel; on the northwest by Mei Neftoah. These two quarters are linked almost continuously by Manahat, the various Katamon quarters, the Talpiot ma'barot, Baka'a, Deir Abu Tor, Shama, Merkaz Misharl, Musrara, and Shmuel Hanavi. All of them have one thing in common — they border on no-man's-land.

The social welfare problem is most acute in two of these districts, Musrara and Merkaz Misharl. Here, under the very muzzles of the Arab Legion, often within the range of stones tossed across the border, hundreds of families live in conditions reminiscent of the Middle Ages: small children, half dressed and covered with dirt, play in the middle of the streets or in trash-littered plots; on the pavements, and often in the streets, women stoically wash the laundry or cook food over charcoal burners, throwing slops into putrid streams of sewage.

Some families have radios. They are turned on full blast, usually to the wailing chants of the Orient. The music hangs thickly over the entire quarter, penetrating into every nook and cranny. There is no escape.

Families live here with their backs to two walls. There is no scaling the wall on one side, that of no-man's-land, but it is almost as difficult to slip under the walls thrown up on the Israel side as protection against snipers' bullets.

Yet the majority of these families are making valiant efforts to scale the wall of social deprivation, to leave behind the Middle Ages and enter the 20th century. Some have succeeded; many others will, if the improvements in the no-man's-land belt are any criteria. But there is a hard core which never will, except in the next generation.

The parents are frankly bewildered. Semi-illiterate or worse, they cannot adjust themselves to the main stream of Israel society. They need help, and badly.

Every month, several thousand apply to one of Jerusalem's Social Welfare offices, run by Mrs. Fanny Brade under the supervision of Mrs. Sara Ashbel, Jerusalem Councillor.

In one typical month 3,077 persons (13,000 with their families) pleaded for help. Of these, 2,708 families (7,500 persons) received financial aid in subsistance allowances, clothes and the payment of rent.

During that month the Social Welfare Department also provided medical aid for 254 Jerusalemites and arranged for the hospitalization of another 116 — 1,708 days in all.

Not all these persons lived in the no-man's-land belt. Many are from the Bokharan quarter, the Nahlaot, or Mahne Yehuda. Most of these applied for help with the care of the aged, medical treatment for the destitute, placement of abandoned or orphaned children.

Better than one-time help is providing an individual with the opportunity to get on his feet financially and support himself from then on. In the same month the Department dealt with 173 such cases, chalking up the following successes: 39 persons were provided with work through the Labour Exchanges; 20 received hawkers' licences; 16 got loans from public bodies upon the recommendation of the Department; five received loans from the Municipality; and three received aid in obtaining shops.

In addition to the above, the Department, by paying premiums to the National Insurance Institute, has qualified 347 elderly persons for its old-age pensions. Another 80 will receive pensions within the next few years.

But little or nothing can be done to rehabilitate many applicants beside giving them financial support indefinitely. These relief candidates are imbued with a fatalistic philosophy: the world owes them a living.

"Many of them moreover, are finicky about the type of living they are willing to receive," Mrs. Brade says.

When offered the opportunity to put up a kiosk this type of applicant accepts willingly. But before the Department can turn its attention to another case, he is back with a hard luck story: he has sold the kiosk, spent the money, and now he wants the city to find him "some sort of light work."

In his homeland, he was a "notable," and he cannot accept the degradation of physical work. He demands financial help, and threatens violence if he does not get it.

The greatest tragedy facing these fathers is that their children cross the barriers mentally and socially, if not physically.

The father and mother may be unable to adjust; not so their children. To the sons and daughters, education in the primary schools — and especially Army service which takes them physically away from home—is a heaven-sent opportunity. When they have finished their service, some sever all connections with their parents and move as far away as possible from the no-man's-land belt. But there is a long period, the most formative one, when the child lives at home and plays in the street. To help these children grow up normally, the Municipality has established many clubs.

(This is the first of a series of articles).

Wonderful Time Getting Cured

I KNEW that I was a Jew but at the Polish hospital I was not allowed to tell anybody!" shouted seven-year-old Uzi Rozenberg, bubbling over with excitement as he watched the other children in the ward make preparations for Hanukka. From his wheelchair, this new little Polish immigrant, with snub nose and brown eyes, suffering from a bone disease, watched in wonder at the coloured decorations being made.

Uzi is one of the 42 children at Malben's Beer Ya'acov Hospital for Chest and Bone Diseases. He is one of the 15 who recently arrived in Israel from Poland, Morocco, Egypt and Hungary. Many came straight from the boat to a waiting hospital bed, where Malben's expert staff of doctors and nurses diagnose them, treat them and, in the majority of cases, cure them. In Uzi's particular case some of the leading orthopaedic specialists of Poland, who examined him during his many months in hospital there, refused to operate on him fearing the results of surgery. Immediately after his arrival at Beer Ya'acov, Dr. Seidman, the resident orthopaedic surgeon, decided to operate The result — Uzi will walk again when his plaster cast comes off.

At the hospital the Hebrew language comes to life for children in the songs and the stories and learning therapy goes hand in hand with the injections they receive, the operations they undergo and the sometimes unpleasant treatment they submit to so patiently.

Little Uzi, despite his seven years, spent a long time in Warsaw hospitals. It meant nothing to him to say "good-bye" to his parents at the hospital gate as they went off to settle in Beersheba. This was not a new experience for him. What was new was the school teacher who walked into his room along with the nurse and the doctor. It was a delightful surprise. An even greater surprise, joyous and exciting, were the 40 other children in the hospital, some bedridden, some mobile and some partially mobile like himself, who seemed to be having a wonderful time.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SOMETIMES I think that the observation of a single child is enough to write a book about. I know that people have written books about various children, but these were outstanding youngsters. Now my son has neither written a book of verse, or even of prose, nor surmounted incredible obstacles in his path, nor stolen a moving picture from a more experienced star. Nevertheless I could spend considerable time and words on his life as it has been up to now, and I have to assume that he is more or less normal. He has in turn been through numerous stages and moods, some unpleasant, some inconvenient, some only tiresome. He has been dirty, greedy, aggressive, timid, wild, lazy, absent-minded, exhibitionist and disobedient. Now he is merely dirty, and opinionated: but he seems to be entering into what is going to be an even more trying period than any he has so far inflicted on his long-suffering family.

•

FOR some reason, entirely unsupported by evidence, he has convinced himself that he has a gift for languages. Although his knowledge of French is more or less limited to "Monsieur" and "Madame," he flings it out on all occasions, such as when told not to be so noisy or to wash his hands again. He is apt to come out with Yiddish mixed with some German at all times, and now and again has an entirely Yiddish-speaking day with "voos is doos?" dominating his conversation. He has picked up half a Polish proverb with which he sometimes dazzles visitors, and now and again will speak only Arabic on the grounds that he is practising his lessons. His English is often difficult to understand as his accent hovers between Sabra and Lancashire, and he does not recognize irregular verbs; but even more disconcerting are his two latest innovations and aids to understanding.

•

ONE of these consists in speaking words only by their first letters, so that if I ask him what he wants to eat and he answers "b" I can choose between bananas, buns, biscuits, beef or whatever else there is. He might say that he wants "p" and he wants it "h" from which I am expected to deduce that he wants porridge — hot. As he frequently mixes up "c" with "s," "f" with "v" and "j" with "g," it becomes confusing.

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HIS second aid relies entirely on gestures, intended to indicate a word written on the air (with allowances for incorrect spelling) or to demonstrate feeling. Ilke when he rubs his stomach, which could mean that he is full, he is hungry or he's got a pain. When his gestures are supposed to describe activities, like what he did at the Sea Scouts this morning it really gets hard.

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BEING, like all mothers, telepathic, I make out all right most of the time and my desire to see an end to this stage is tempered by apprehension of what is going to come next.

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ABOUT my daughter, of course, I could write a trilogy.

Youth Corner

Dear Boys and Girls!

We had some good letters on "Keeping our City Clean," and they were all full of ideas. Margalith Elbinger, (14), of Tel Aviv, one of our prize-winners this week, suggested that every landlord should keep his house in good condition. Sanitary workers should do their job more carefully so that diseases are not spread. Every citizen should know that cleanliness means health.... There should be an educational campaign in schools, and everywhere explanations should be given of how to ensure cleanliness. The Municipality must not give only warnings but severe punishment to those who violate the cleanliness regulations.

Hanna Birenbaum, also of Tel Aviv, our second prize-winner, writes: My idea is to send a group of pupils to explain to all the people in their district the importance of cleanliness, and even clean some space near their own home. Such an operation would be of benefit not only to each town but also to the children, who would have something useful to do instead of getting up to mischief.

Thank you very much for your letters, Hanna and Margalith, you will each receive books.

Our suggestion is for the Municipality to show slides at all the cinemas, well illustrated so that people will notice them.

We also think that a "Keep Clean Day," with all the schools taking part, would be a good idea, if the teachers would not mind giving up one day of studying for this good cause.

In the meantime, do your best not to throw oranges or banana peels on the pavement—and try to keep other people from doing so, too.

JENNY

PEN FRIENDS

HOW many of you have pen friends? How many of you would like a pen friend? Well, here are some names and addresses. Please do write to these boys and girls who want to know what it is like to live in Israel.

Not all of you know what life is like in other countries. If you write to someone living abroad you will learn much more about his or her country and, if you should ever get the chance to go there, you will already have a friend to show you around.

Here are some names, addresses and hobbies:

Joan Elaine Kilger, 11, of 435 Clark Street, Willard, Ohio, U.S.A. She likes music and pets.

Bob Mansari 9, of 1361 Newton Street, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A. He likes sports and would like to write to a boy.

Jackie Mintz, 10, of Rd. 1, Harper Road, Hudson, Ohio, U.S.A.

Sara Lee King, 14 of Rd. 1, Pine Bank, Pa., U.S.A. Likes sports and music.

Linda Johnson, 14, of 713 N. Mantua Street, Kent, Ohio, U.S.A. Collects postcards, likes sports.

Bernice Radcliffe, 14, of 559 Beacon Street, Akron, 6, Ohio, U.S.A. She likes to draw.

Then there are Junior High students, of "Temple Emanuel" in Englewood. All you have to do is write to:

Junior High, c/o Mrs. Barzilay, Temple Emanuel, 175 Tenafly Road, Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Their ages range between 10 and 13. Write and tell them all the particulars and they will arrange a pen-friend for you. Please write!

Mopping Up Haifa and Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Staff

OPERATION "Shop Mop," launched by the Consumers' Union in Haifa, is showing results. During two inspection tours of groceries, butcher shops, fishmongers, kiosks, restaurants and cafés by representatives of this organization, many shortcomings in cleanliness and general appearance of premises were found and the owners promised reform.

In Rehov Pevsner, the first street to come under critical review, most of the suggestions for improvement have been complied with and standards of cleanliness have risen.

A large delegation has also started visiting local food processing plants and for a start a call was made on the Palestine Edible Products, makers of Blue Band Margarine and Telma products. The Union has announced that sanitary conditions at the plant were found most satisfactory.

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MEMBERS of the Tel Aviv Consumers' Union on Wednesday visited the Achdut Bakery in Tel Aviv, as the first in their new series of projects to acquaint themselves with food production processes. This is part of the campaign organized by the Union to achieve cleaner handling of food in shops.

Even the most fastidious could find little to complain of in the hygienic conditions of this bakery, which is equipped with modern American machinery. Flour is thoroughly cleaned twice, the netting is of rust-free, easy-to-clean plastic material. From the first to the last operation, the bread is literally untouched by hand.

Giant ovens, with moving trays, hold 750 loaves at a time, and these are taken out on wooden trays. As the visitors pointed out, the passing from "hand to hand" takes place between the time the loaves leave the bakery and the time they reach the housewife.

The Achdut Bakery is run on a co-operative basis, with 50 workers. It is considered one of the most modern in the country.

Losing Reality Chemically

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

A FEW years ago, Aldous Huxley wrote a small book entitled "The Doors of Perception" in which he described his sensations after taking mescalin. Mescalin is the active principle of peyote, the desert cactus which has long been used by the Indians of Mexico in their religious rites. The effect produced is similar to that existing in the minds of some schizophrenics and consists of vivid hallucinations with a sense of increased perception of the beauty and significance of the world and an understanding of the infinite.

In its chemical structure, mescalin closely resembles another substance called lysergic acid which was synthesized by a Swiss chemist, Albert Hofman, in 1943. While working in his laboratory, Hofman became restless, could not concentrate and had a feeling of floating free from his body, while fantastic images of kaleidoscopic colour passed through his mind. He correctly associated these sensations with having sniffed his new compound, and meticulously recorded his feelings.

These psychotic symptoms, for they were nothing else, reminded chemists and psychiatrists of yet another kind of temporary hallucination which appeared in some victims of ergotism. Ergot is a fungus which grows on rye and from time to time outbreaks of this disease occur due to eating spoiled rye. In Western Europe the outbreaks often occurred in Jewish communities, especially those of Russian origin, due to their preference for black rye bread. And to complete the picture, Hofman's lysergic acid is a chemical derivative of ergot.

Not only did these researches explain some of the mysteries of ergotism but they also gave a chance to produce experimental psychosis in the laboratory and for the first time give the investigators of mental disease the opportunity of understanding the feelings of their patients.

In experiments with normal subjects performed at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, lysergic acid was found to produce feelings of irritation, hostility and anxiety. After about an hour, the subject began to lose touch with reality and to withdraw into himself, becoming confused and apathetic. He then began to lose his sense of reality, felt loose from his body and "out of time." He might smile or laugh to himself and flit from mood to mood, from elation to depression, from anxiety to anger.

Such studies have also emphasized the importance of social and cultural factors in mental illness. Young subjects and those with less formal schooling showed more severe mental disturbances when under the influence of the drug. More educated subjects, and especially the hospital investigators, had some insight into their emotional state and attempted to control their unusual behaviour. In this way, they could gain some insight into the struggle that the mental patient often has with himself and use this knowledge to come into communication with him.

Quite apart from the very real gain in deeper understanding of how psychotic patients think and feel, such experiments open up a vast new field of research into the chemical changes that take place in the brain in mental disease. Lysergic acid seems to block the action of a natural substance, serotonin, which normally circulates in the blood and may be the stabiliser that keeps us sane. It has recently been found that some of the new "tranquillizing" drugs act by keeping a high level of serotonin in the brain and such substances are already in use in the treatment of mental disease.

Not all mental disease is, of course, susceptible to treatment in this way but it is becoming more and more possible to overcome the more obvious manifestations of the psychoses, and many thousands of patients can now be released from mental hospitals, and returned to their homes during treatment. With increasing understanding of the chemical workings of the brain, it may be possible to define more precisely the causes of the various mental upsets and to design drugs specially to counter-act them.

Making Margaret Smile Again

By Bernard Kaplan

LONDON. — HAVING passed through the most challenging and, in many ways, the most successful year of her reign, Britain's Queen Elizabeth faces one final but extremely delicate "family problem." It is the future of her sister, Princess Margaret — the woman the British now think of as the lonely, rather than the laughing, princess.

One way or another an ending must be written to the "Margaret Story." If none appears to be in sight, it isn't due to failure on the part of either the Royal family, the British Government or the British public. It is understood, for example, that a major reason why the Queen Mother, with the concurrence of her eldest daughter and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, decided not to accept the proferred post of Governor-General of Canada was her feeling that she should not leave England for a prolonged period while the fate of her unmarried daughter remained unsettled.

Stories about Margaret usually are written in an intensely personal fashion. The still somewhat mysterious "Townsend Affair," the succession of highly eligible escorts who end up by marrying someone else, the emergence of the quieter measurably sadder girl whom the public now sees —all these matters are viewed as parts of the poignant, emotional tale of a young and beautiful creature unfairly thwarted by a set of rules she never made.

What is less generally understood — but never forgotten here — is the political overtone of the situation. This is something that even such recent—and highly publicized critics of the monarchy as Lord Altrincham and Malcolm Muggeridge did not mention in print.

If this charming, lovely girl, now approaching 30, seems likely to spend her life in spinsterhood, it is the Institution of Monarchy which will be blamed — and blamed severely.

"The Queen cannot rest until her sister's happiness is achieved," was the way one informant put it. "I think this is thoroughly understood and deeply felt within the whole Royal Family. After all, Princess Margaret sacrificed her personal desires to the larger purposes of upholding her family's position and preventing the weakening of the Monarchy. It is felt that her uncle, the Duke of Windsor, failed to do this in his time. To allow such a sacrifice to go unrewarded is contrary to everything we English like to think we stand for."

Just how this is to be accomplished — just how it is to be "made right" with Princess Margaret — is a matter no one here knows. Since the end of the Peter Townsend episode, both the Queen and the Queen Mother are reliably understood to have pressed the somewhat bewildered princess to consider other, more suitable matches. This, she has steadily refused to do.

In lieu of an immediate solution in terms of love, a husband and a family, certain government and palace officials, including the Queen's private secretary, Michael Adeane, are suggesting that she be given a more active role in Commonwealth relations. This would entail a busy schedule of international goodwill visits, and possibly even a Governor-Generalship of her own. Chances of the latter, however generally are considered slight, at least, until she is considerably older.

But Margaret is almost certain to visit the U.S. soon and has never hidden her eagerness to do so. The main obstacle has been the cost. There has even been the suggestion, from time to time, that she might marry an American, thus cementing the Anglo-American alliance more so than any number of meetings between Presidents and Prime Ministers.

(N.A.N.A.)

The Saithe Fish Fillet

By Molly Bar-David

THE saithe fish fillet now on the market can be distinguished from cod or haddock by its darker colour and its somewhat cheaper price. The fish is richer in its nutritive content, but is also heavier and a little less delicate than cod. Cooking time should be just a little longer than for the other fish fillets we get. The taste is meatier and a packet will go a longer way than the haddock. Try to use saithe in making gefilte fish: it is superior in this dish. Here are some especially good dishes to make out of saithe fish fillet.

Lebenia Fried Fish

Cover saithe fish fillet which has been cut into servings, with lebenia. Sprinkle with a little salt and let stand for about half an hour or longer if the fish is still frozen. Drain off the lebenia. Dip the fish in flour and fry in hot fat. Serve with sectors of lemon.

Fishburgers

2 eggs, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, ½ kilo boiled fish fillet, 1 clove garlic (or more), 1 onion, cracker or bread crumbs.

Combine eggs, salt, pepper, fish, chopped garlic, and onion, adding cracker or bread crumbs if necessary to make mixture dry enough to hold its shape. Shape into patties, dip in crumbs and let stand 15 minutes. Fry in fat until golden brown.

Fish Chowder

½ green onions, 1 carrot, 1 clove garlic, ¼ cup oil, 1 kilo saithe fish fillet, 1 cup diced celery or large cut root, 1 cup cooked tomatoes or puree mixed with water, 1½ cups water, 1 bay leaf, salt and pepper, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, 2 tbsps. chopped parsley.

Chop up all the vegetables and brown in the hot fat. Cut fish into medium uniform pieces. Put all ingredients in to a pot and simmer gently for half an hour, adding the lemon juice and the chopped parsley just before removing from the stove.

Fish Noodle Loaf

2 eggs, 1 cup milk, ½ kilo saithe fish fillet, 1 tsp. salt, dash of nutmeg or ginger or mace, 2 cups cooked noodles.

Beat eggs, add milk. Add finely cut-up fish, salt and spices. Add noodles; mix well. Pour into greased loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven for an hour and a half.

Steamed Fish Souffle

1 cup hot water, 1 slice onion, 1 sprig parsley, ½ tsp. salt, ½ kilo saithe fish fillet, 1½ cups hot milk, 2 tbsps. margarine, 1½ tsps. lemon juice, 2 eggs, separated, 1 tsp. salt, 1½ cups fine bread crumbs, ¼ tsp. pepper, ½ tsp. paprika.

Place water, onion, parsley and salt in covered saucepan and simmer five minutes, add fish and simmer till tender. Remove fish to cool. Combine crumbs, hot milk and margarine in bowl; beat smooth. Flake fish with fork and add to milk mixture, add lemon juice, beaten egg yolks, and seasoning. Fold in beaten egg whites. Place in a greased wonder pot or other mould and cover tightly with lid or waxed paper. Put into a pan of hot water in the oven or on stove and steam until firm. Serve with parsley and your favourite fish sauce.

Fish a La King

2 cups flaked cooked fish, Mushrooms, cooked and sliced, 1 tbsp. chopped red pepper or green pepper, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 chopped small onion, 2 cups medium white sauce, hot toast.

Mix together fish, peppers, parsley, mushroom and onion juice and add to white sauce. Heat in double boiler. Serve on buttered toast.

Noodle Detective Work

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PLAYING detective in trying to track down the mistakes on the Osem packets has turned this firm's contest into a most popular sport in which those whose Hebrew is weak are definitely handicapped. So serious have the sabras become on the subject that they have gone into the philology of the words, with some unusual results.

Arguments are rife in foodshops all over the country and many of the grocers have found themselves giving lessons in Hebrew spelling. An additional complication is the Hebrew and English lettering on the same packet, and many have been completely confused by both these languages being written in what is the opposite of their normal direction.

Many of the detectives were also led astray by the unclear newspaper reproduction of the advertisements announcing the contest and for this reason the firm has put out special prints which can be checked on at grocers shops.

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JERUSALEM: 5 Rehov Hasharon.
Final date for entries (February 14) will not be postponed, as prizes must be distributed before Purim.

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TOSEFTA ILLUMINATED

TOSEFTA KI-FSHUTAH. A Comprehensive Commentary on the Tosefta. Order: Zera'im. By Saul Lieberman. The Louis Rabinowitz Research Institute in Rabbinics at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Three volumes (one text and two commentary), 1300 pp.

Professor Lieberman was recently awarded the Bialik Prize for this monumental work.

THE Tosefta is, next to the Mishna, perhaps the most important work in post-Biblical Jewish literature. In a sense it is a companion work to the Mishna, for it is the respository of many elaborations and explanations of the Mishna text, as well as many old and new *halakhot* which were not included by Rabbi Yehuda Ha-Nasi in his compilation of the Mishna text. Unfortunately, however, the Tosefta never received the attention it deserves. As a matter of fact, no proper commentaries were even attempted on the Tosefta until the 18th century, and even these (only two) were quite limited in many respects. This is why Prof. Lieberman's new edition of the Tosefta text, based on important manuscripts as well as genizah and first edition variants, together with his all-comprehensive commentary, is one of the great achievements of Jewish scholarship in our age. This is undoubtedly a contribution which will give immortality to the writer. It will also serve as a stimulus in giving the study of the Tosefta the place it rightly deserves in the framework of Tannaitic literature.

The volumes which have just come out are only the first part of a much larger work. They cover only the First Order, *Zera'im* (Seeds), of the Six Orders. Nevertheless, in a very real sense these volumes are more important than any of those to come because of the special value of a first-rate commentary on this First Order. As has been pointed out, the Tosefta is a parallel companion work to the Mishna. Now the key to the proper understanding of the Mishna is the Talmud. On this First Order, however, there is no Babylonian Talmud other than on the first tractate of the Order. There is a Palestinian Talmud, but this Talmud never attained the full development and clarity of the Babylonian one, and is itself in need of a fully competent commentary. The Tosefta, therefore, once it becomes fully understandable and meaningful through the help of a competent commentary, perhaps becomes in itself the best key to the understanding of many abstruse passages in the Palestinian Talmud, as well as those orders of the Mishna on which we have no Babylonian Talmud.

Students and scholars in Israel will be especially happy that these first volumes deal with the Order *Zera'im*, for it is this order in particular which is closest to Palestine, containing as it does all the agricultural laws having application only to Palestine. This is important to both the modern student of the *halakha* who is interested in learning how far the agricultural practices and religious patterns of Jewish Second Commonwealth agriculture can be made to apply to Israel today, as well as to the student of Jewish history generally, who will, through a proper study of this work obtain a true picture of Jewish agricultural life in the Mishnaic and pre-Mishnaic period against the overall background of Jewish life.

For any such study it is important to know the general agricultural practices of the Hellenistic world as a whole. Here again we see

By Abraham Goldberg

the special competence of Prof. Lieberman, for he has done important research upon the relationship of Jewish culture generally to that of the Hellenistic world. His two books "Greek in Jewish Palestine" (New York, 1942) and "Hellenism in Jewish Palestine" (New York, 1950) are landmarks in this field. In the present work as well he has not merely contented himself with the standard book on Jewish agriculture "Die Flora der Juden" by the great Emanuel Low, but has also searched for agricultural references in classical literature—in the works of Aristotle, Pliny and Theophrastus among others. Thus Jewish agricultural custom and practice are illuminated against agricultural life in general in the Hellenistic world.

It is worth noting that in a certain sense this commentary to the Tosefta represents the fruits of at least a quarter of a century of work. For Prof. Lieberman began his work on the Tosefta while still in Jerusalem, with the publication in 1927 of a four-volume work on the Tosefta, "Tosefet Rishonim," a remarkable achievement at the time, which will always be of permanent value, and which served as a kind of first draft to his present monumental commentary. It was also in Jerusalem that his commentary to three tractates of the Jerusalem Talmud, "Hayerushalmi Kiphshuto," appeared in 1934. As noted above, the relationship between the study of the Jerusalem Talmud and that of the Tosefta is very close. Indeed, Prof. Lieberman ranks as the world's greatest authority on the Jerusalem Talmud and one of the things to which we may still look forward is a comprehensive commentary by him to this Talmud as well.

The great contribution of our generation to Jewish study has been the utilization of scientific and critical method, as well as the fruits already reaped by Jewish scholars using this method during the past hundred years, for providing new commentaries to the classic works of the Jewish spirit for the people of our age. Thus the new Mishna commentary by Prof. Hanoch Albeck, the publication of which by Mosad Bialik is now nearing completion is an example of such achievement in another area of Talmudic study.

It is something to be thankful for that a certain modern relevance and meaning have been given to the basic sources of Rabbinic Judaism. When the renewal of interest by all groups in Israel in the great expressions of Jewish spirit and wisdom comes — and it is slowly but surely beginning to show itself, even today — these basic books which have been made comprehensible to the scientific temper of the modern Jew will undoubtedly play a great part in any large-scale return to the great Rabbinic values.

Concrete "play-sculpture" designed and executed by Bruno Simon, commissioned by the Tel Aviv Municipality for Gan Atzmaut. It is the first piece of its kind in Israel, although such works are to be found in many Central European parks.

ALWAYS

By T. Carmi

Always
in the beating of the winds within my hands,
I hear my blood,
I hear your voice —
their beat is one.

Always
when the round moon draws a sea across my face,
I see my poverty
I see your eyes —
their flame is one.

Always,
with every Always beating, sinking, you
forth from my body
leap, a bat
released from ruins.

Translated by ROBERT FRIEND

Life and Letters

Secreting Scrolls

The British archaeologist John Allegro was in the news again this week when (as reported in "The Sunday Express") he claimed that his colleagues on the team examining the Dead Sea Scrolls in the Scrollery in Jordan were "apparently reluctant to make some of the findings public." He went on to say that "I am not suggesting that there is anything sinister in the delay..." Noting that the team is made up of five Roman Catholic priests, two Presbyterians, a Lutheran minister, and an agnostic (Allegro himself) he continued: "No material is made available to the other editors until Father Roland De Vaux (head of the team), or his deputy, Father J.T. Milik, has seen it first... There has been some quite inexplicable delay in the publication of some of the findings... a new team of scholars not committed to any religious opinion should be appointed to edit the scrolls, ensuring an unprejudiced reception for future discoveries."

Un-Angry Young Men

The opening article of the January "Encounter" is an essay by Leslie A. Fiedler, the critic and essayist, on America's post-war generation, called "The Un-Angry Young Men." In his usual forceful style, and cheerfully ignoring anything that might disturb his thesis, Mr. Fiedler describes the young American generation as vicariously reliving the dimly understood experiences of his (Fiedler's generation), and accuses it of being placid, security-seeking, self-contented. He concludes: "At the moment one has the sense of young writers at a loss for a subject: poets all technique and no theme; novelists desperately contriving factitious subjects because they need somehow to keep writing books. But the subject is there; the comedy of themselves in their passionate and absurd relationship to us." Along the way, Mr. Fiedler's Procrustean bed breaks loudly when he tries to fit J.D. Salinger into it.

Chess

January 17, 1958

Problem No. 111
A. Ellerman, Buenos Aires
Specially Composed for **The Jerusalem Post**

Kb5; Qb1; Re7, Rd2; Ba7, Be8; Kte2, Kte4; Pd3, f5, f7. (11)
Kd5; Qc2; Ra2, Rb3; Bb7; Kth4, Ktg6; Pa5, c3, d6, h4. (11)

White mates in two

Problem No. 1112
J. Wiesel, Beit Zera
Specially Composed for **The Jerusalem Post**

Kb8; Rc8, Rf5; Bc5, Bg8; Kta7, Ktd3; Pb4, d4, g4. (10)
Kd6; Qh2; Re1, Rh8; Ba4, Bg2; Kte3, Ktf4; Pb6, d7, e3, g6, h4, h7. (14)

White mates in three

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 1105 (van Dijk): 1.e4! thr. 2.Ktb7+ 1...d:e 2.Bf3; 1...f:e, 2.Bg2; 1...f6 e4 2.B:e4. The author has recently taken over the editorship of "Problemisten" and will welcome contributions from our composers (2ers and 3ers) to be sent to him at the following address: Nils G.G. van Dijk, Bendixenavet 44, Bergen, Norway. Problem No. 1106 (Maryska): 1.Re4 d:e 2.Bb4 Ke3 3.Bd6 d4x.

Solving Contest
(Problems No. 1096—1102)

Maximum: 2-2-2-4-2-2-2-2/19. Pinczewski, Spitzer, 19; Mark, Silbermann, Savir, 2-2-2-4-0-2-2-2/17; Jakob, 2-2-2-4-0-2/13; Bassfreund, Gruenfeld, 0-0-2-0-2-2-2 2/10; Traub 2-0-2-0-0-2-2-2/10.

Notes & Remarks, No. 1095: 1.Ktc2? K:B! **No. 1099:** 1.Rc3? Ktc3! **No. 1101:** "A very fine problem. I enjoyed the variations with the Queen moves."

Ladder: Jakob 158, Mark 150; Silbermann, Savir 130; Spitzer 130; Bassfreund 122; Ruppin 115; Traub 107; Pinczewski 100; Grinblatt 81; Navy 15; Gruenfeld 12.

European Team Championship
Game No. 600
White: **Schmid** (W. Germany)
Black: **Alster** (CSR)

1.e4 c5 2.d4 c:d 3.Ktf3 Ktf6 4.e5 Kte4 5.Q:d4 d5 6.e:d Kt:d6 7.Bf4 Ktc6 8.Qd2 Bg4 9.Be2 Kte4 10.Qe3 Qa5+ 11.c3 Ktf6 12.Kta3 Ktd5 13.Qc1 Kt:f4 14. Q:f4 Qf5 15.Qe4 Qc8 16.0-0 g6 17.Rfe1 Bg7 18.Kt4d4 Bd7 19. Kt:c6 b:c 20.Bf3 Bf6 21.Re4! Rb8 22.Q:a7 R:b2 23.R:d7 0-0 24.Kte4 Black resigns.

Instructive Endgames

The position at right arose in the Cvetkov — Kotkov game (RSFSR—Bulgaria match) Sofia, 1957. In the adjourned position Black sealed 41...d3 and he now threatens 42...d2+. However, white demonstrated an instructive way to achieve a draw: 42.B:a4 B:d5 43.Bb5! (otherwise the B.K's march do d4 decides) 43...Be4 44.Ba4 (44. Bc4 loses the game, although it seems at first that there is hardly any difference: 44.Bc4? d2+ 45.Kd2 b2 46.Ba2 Kc5! and after 47.Kc3 b1Q the W.K. cannot break through to b4, while after 47.Ke3 Black wins by bringing his King to a3 via b5 and a4) 44...d2+ 45.K:d2 b2 46.Bc2 b1Q 47.B:b1 B:b1 48.Ke3 Bc2 49.Kf3 Bd1+ 50.Kg3 Ke6 51.Kh4 Kf6 52.Kh3 Kf5 53.Kg3 K:e4 54.Kh4. Draw agreed.

The Netikirch-Taimanov game came to the following position: White: Kd2 Rb4, Rg3, Bc6. Pa4, d5, e4, g4. Black: Ke5, Ra7 Rf7, Ktc6, Pb6, d6, e6, g6. White has a badly posted Bishop, a fact which, however, is very hard to exploit in order to win.

40...Rac7; (47.Rc4 will now be followed by 47...Rf4 and 48.Be8 is impossible because of 48...Kt:e4+) 47.Be8 Rf6 48. Rc4 Rh7! 49.Rb4 (49.Kc3 would be answered b7 49...Rh3+) 49...Rh3 50.Ke2 Kd3. White resigns. There is no defence against the mate.

Stamp of the Week

This stamp is issued by East Germany in honour of the man who founded the Red Cross, Jean Dunant, who was also an outstanding supporter of Zionism, and attended the First Zionist Congress.

He worked for a bank in Geneva. The French were being difficult about some concessions in Algeria, so Dunant decided to see Napoleon III, then campaigning in Italy, and argue the bank's case.

But instead of seeing the Emperor, the young Swiss ended up on Friday June 24, 1859, at Solferino in the midst of the bloodiest battle which had then been fought.

The French, Sardinians and Austrians left 40,000 men dead, dying and wounded on the field. In the white suit he put on to see Napoleon III, Jean Henri Dunant moved around, tending the wounded.

This tall young man with black, bushy side-burns and moustache—his white suit now crumpled and spattered with blood — was doing Red Cross work; but there was not yet a Red Cross.

A month later, worn out by his labours, nerves shattered by what he had seen on the battlefield, Dunant retired into the Swiss Alps to recover—and wrote a book.

In it he asked: "Would it not be possible to establish in every country in Europe aid societies to provide volunteer nurses for the wounded without distinction of nationality?"

This book, "A Memory of Solferino," was published by Dunant at his own expense. It succeeded. Two years later, 17 nations signed the first Red Cross convention. Today there are 71 countries in it.

The stamp is printed by the litho process; perforated 12½ by 13 and a set of two costs 5d in London.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew...

As Lao Tze once contended, the space between the spokes of a wheel is as essential as the spokes themselves and what is omitted as important as what has been included, and this is enough to serve as an introduction to Bruno Zevi's **Bahalala Shel Adrikhalloot** (Spere Verdere L'architectura, from the Italian by Hayim Vardi, Mosad Bialik. IL11). This is the first work in Hebrew on the general problems of the art of architecture intended not only for architects and professionals but also for every reader who regards good taste and beauty as essential for living. Professor Zevi is a Jewish architect living in Rome, and is considered one of the leading spokesmen on architecture in our time. In Israel, where building construction is so very important, the problems dealt with in this book, the numerous illustrations and well formulated explanations will not only satisfy our curiosity but will spur us on to probe deeper into the subject, to observe more closely our immediate environment and conclude from the truth of our experiences that no matter what a building purports to be — palace, factory, schoolhouse or synagogue — it will remain only a shell if the inner structure fails to take into account the needs and dynamism of human life.

Zichron

Seventy-five-year-old Zichron Yaacov has come in for its tribute through the pen and memory of A.S. Stein who has written up the settlement's history in terms of its settlers. **Bat Hamoshava** (Daughter of the Settlement, Alef, IL4.800) revolves round the life, loves and war of three sisters who settled down in Zichron as pioneers who work hard first and then begin to ask questions: and across the stage stalk the figures of farmers and *halutzim*, Jews and Arabs, men and women — all of them with passions and hopes, disappointments and disillusionments. But not to the point of defeat, for the old hovel of Zamarin village stands out today as the well founded, lively and progressive Zichron Yaacov.

This part of the Middle East has always been the crossroads where three continents meet, but it has not always been the centre of communications in the modern sense of the term. And it is not even that today, though it cannot be considered as a very negligible spot in the world's communications map. As for Israel, it was not so long ago that Palestine's town clocks were set to the Cairo railway station time-table and the same perhaps held for its post office and telegraph system. The tale of the Post office as an institution is related in **Hadoar** (Rubin Mass, IL2.750) the material for which has been collected by H. Elger, who traces the history of this institution since it was founded, retells the tale of the first postage stamps to appear in the world and the gradual but determined induction into the Yishuv of the Hebrew Morse code.

Plays

Moshe Haikiss has undoubtedly found that our schools and youth movements suffer from a dearth of entertainment material and this is perhaps what impelled him to present his **Shiv'a Mahazot** (Seven Plays, Massada, IL2.600) which fall into Biblical and festival plays.

I wonder whether anyone has really stopped to count the books that come into the Israel world during the year, the month, the week and the day (let the hours take care of themselves). There was an estimate once of somewhat over a thousand a year, and simple division would lead us to believe that that comes to three a day. But step into a bookshop and try to estimate, from the books as they stand shoulder-to-shoulder on the shelves, just what their number can be and you will marvel at the literary appetite of a relatively small nation, also served with hosts of newspapers, periodicals and what not. Most of them to be sure are worthwhile, especially those published with a purpose. Take for example **Halul** (The Poultry Farm, Hakibbutz Hameuhad IL12) a book with a short title, but rather formidable in thickness, which has to do with the breeding and diseases of chickens. I dare say that a glimpse will prove immediately that that is exactly what the fowl breeder has been looking for. It is written by Simon Bronstein.

M.H.

...and Foreign

The importance of the metaphysical poets for modern verse practitioners and fanciers requires no stress on our part, and Helen Gardner's volume in the Penguin Poets series, **The Metaphysical Poets** (IL1.700) is an excellent buy. (She is the author of the good though overreverent "Art of T.S. Eliot"). As usual, we see no point in arguing about possible inclusions or exclusions; within the limits of 300 pages most of the poems one would have selected oneself are here, and we are grateful for having our attention drawn to a number of unfamiliar ones by lesser poets. There is a concise introduction, notes throughout on obsolete words and arcane matters, and potted biographies at the end. On the whole, an admirable job that one would like to have in more durable form. We confine ourselves to the pettifogging remark that in her reference to discussions of "The Phoenix and the Turtle" Miss Gardner should certainly have directed the reader to A. Alvarez's exposition in "Interpretations," edited by John Wain. A. Alvarez winds up thus: "What does it all add up to? A way, I think, of showing that the highest mysteries of Love demand their own metaphysic, religion and logic and their own poetic ritual to give them at once grandeur and detachment."

We suspect that Sarah Newmeyer's **Enjoying Modern Art** (Mentor, 900 pruta) would probably act as a substitute for the enjoyment referred to rather than an introduction to the subject. The book is pleasantly written and is full of the stories of the artists' lives, seasoned with a dash of middle-brow aesthetics at regular intervals. Actually, why not. This is an ideal book for some youngster newly enamoured of painting, who could do with a dose of human interest to push his interest upward and on. We will not pretend that we did not hear a few American names for the first time — John Hultberg, Alton Pickens, Margo Hoff — in the last chapter, and regret that more lesser-known works were not included among the 32 plates.

Sexpertise

Since we mentioned a book on sex about a fortnight ago, we shall continue noticing them as they come up. Eustace Chesser's **Love Without Fear** (Signet, 900 pruta) is much better than the Hirsch book we mentioned then, though it does seem to be addressed to a sort of imaginary Victorian as if his case required much hard arguing. Dr. Chesser does seem disingenuous, however, in avoiding discussion of contraception when he is so detailed otherwise. One might sum up the book as canny on contortions, poor on perversions, and prolix on preachment to prudes. (Has anyone noticed that paperbacks on sex — in contrast to the rape and ravishment on the covers of innocuous classics and tracts on gardening — come in "plain wrappers"?)

The Roman Way by Edith Hamilton (Mentor, 900 pruta) has nothing to do with the subject of the previous book, of course. It is a very well written introduction to what could be called the "Roman heritage," an excellent popularization really, centering on personalities, with numerous literary excerpts, and suffused with Miss Hamilton's well-known enthusiasm for antiquity. It is ideal for a secondary school student, which is no disparagement by any means; on the contrary, this is the pleasantest way to make a first acquaintance with an ancient people, and the picture is quite balanced.

M.M.

Oily Retribution

THE WELLS OF IBN SA'UD. By D. van der Meulen. Illustrated. 270 pp. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. $5.50.

THIS is the authentic personal history, rambling but valuable, of a strange case of hero-worship. The worshipper is a Dutch diplomat, upright, pious, the very model of a modern Christian gentleman. The object of his adulation is the late 'Abd al 'Aziz ibn Sa'ud — half-savage Arab and fanatic Moslem who carved a mediaeval-minded kingdom out of a nomad desert.

Such a combination of admirer and admired is bizarre enough, and demonstrates that not all the friends of the royal house of Sa'udi Arabia are domiciled in the State Department or the offices of Aramco. But the end of D. van der Meulen's story is odder still. At the close the Dutchman becomes disenchanted, mainly because his hero relaxed from religious fervour. Van der Meulen had hoped Ibn Sa'ud would carry the flame of his primitive but pure Islamic orthodoxy beyond the borders of the barbarous Nejd across a backsliding Arab world. Instead, the aging King preferred oil royalties, Cadillacs and neon-lighted palaces.

Despite its moralizing and pietistic tone, "The Wells of Ibn Sa'ud" is curiously absorbing. Van der Meulen, a veteran in the Netherlands colonial and foreign service, knew the Sa'udi monarch intimately. His first-hand account unwinds some shrouds of the legend already obscuring this remarkable warrior, dead only four years, and shows him and his society plain.

The author went to South Arabia in 1926, "as a Consul to look after the needs of poor pilgrims" Mecca-bound from his Queen's overseas Moslem possessions. He stayed five years. In 1941, for four years more, he returned "as a Minister to talk with Kings." Another visit in 1952, and in 1954 he came again, ruefully to measure the chaos accumulating after the grand old man's departure.

In 1926 Ibn Sa'ud was at his zenith. He had just sent the last Hashemite ruler scurrying from the Hejaz. Having purged the Nejd of its idolatry, his Wahhabist phalanxes were now bringing their fierce puritanism to Mohammed's own native land. They levelled the impious graves over Islam's saints, tore ornaments off the mosques, banished music, even aimed their cannon at the golden dome of the Prophet's tomb. Because a bugle brayed in the Mecca camp of an Egyptian military convoy for pilgrims, diplomatic relations with Cairo were cut for a decade. Ibn Sa'ud restored iron Koranic law: amputation of a hand or foot for petty theft, stoning or hanging for graver offences. "I punish in such a way that it has not to be repeated," the desert potentate notified his Dutch guest in a memorable audience.

There are priceless glimpses of Ibn Sa'ud's storied intimates: his Finance Minister, Sheikh Abdullah as-Sulaiman, who administered State revenues as the private income of the King; his Foreign Minister, Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, a dour Syrian; his fabulous British adviser, H. St. John Philby, who dared dispute the regal contention that the world is flat and invited the author to joint him in turning Moslem; and Crown Prince (now King) Sa'ud, builder of a garden with 25,000 coloured electric lamps. There are shrewd evaluations, too, of the impact of American presence and knowhow on Sa'udi life, for good and for ill.

Ibn Sa'ud was mighty in figure, visions, voice and war. His Dutch advocate calls him "truly great" — but also pronounces him a failure for his inability to confront the temptations of oil and the challenges of a new era: "Do heroes make good rulers? Not this one." During his reign, Mecca and the sacred *hajj* became debased by profiteering. The fires of Islam's antique spirit were banked. Wealth distorted the economy and corrupted the ruling caste. A gulf arose between the miserable masses and privileged princes. Ibn Sa'ud left behind many sons, his chronicler notes, but none educated for effective kingship. His legacy to his people was internal degeneration, poverty amid gaudiness, and a future heavy with impending retribution.

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REMARKABLE WOMAN

LILIAN RUTH FRIEDLANDER. By Margery Bentwich. Foreword by Leonard Bernstein. Mass, Jerusalem, 1957. IL4.

Lilian Friedlander was such a mother—one who exchanged biological motherhood for spiritual motherhood: a woman whose great fountain of maternal love was trained on the land she adored. My memories of her are all bathed in a matriarchal glow: I remember a piercing facial beauty, a lofty simplicity, and a steady effluvium of strength and kindness. — Leonard Bernstein

A BIOGRAPHY such as this must be a rare thing — indeed, this reviewer knows of nothing like it. Miss Bentwich already has several books about her remarkable family to her credit, to my mind the most successful being the one about Nita and Michael Lange. This monument to her sister must have been most difficult to write. First, because Lilian was such a strange mixture of sweetness and stubbornness of fervour and temper, of initiative and strength in her projects, and weakness towards her children; of unfailing optimism and despairing moods, of womanly gifts in abundance, together with restlessness and the inability to create the feeling of security in her own home. And also because in the biography of her sister, whom she knew so intimately, and whose children and grandchildren are living, it is not easy to know what must be told and what may be suppressed. I believe Miss Bentwich has solved her task admirably, writing with love and understanding, shrewdness and sure judgment, and never going beyond the bounds of tact and good taste.

Of my own memories of the wonderful person that Lilian Friedlander was I should like to give two. In the early summer of 1938 she and a lady from the Beit Daniel Committee went the rounds to collect money. They also came to me, and when I had given her my donation I apologized for its smallness, saying: "You see, we have just been robbed by

By Paula Arnold

Hitler of all we had except our house here, and we don't know yet how we shall make out."

The ladies went, and at my garden gate Mrs. Friedlander turned and ran back: "Look," she said, "I can't take your money under the circumstances." It required quite some persuasion to make her keep it. And what I thought heartrending, because I had always believed that in spite of her successes she had been cruelly singled out by fate — this revealing touch: I was lying in a deckchair in the garden of Beit Daniel when she passed me at a trot, a huge mending-bag hanging from her arm. She turned to speak to me and said: "You know, Mrs. Arnold, I am a very, very lucky woman!" I agreed politely, hiding my opinion to the contrary, when she continued: "It is because I always have so much to do, and little time for thinking!"

For those readers who did not know Lilian Friedlander and do not know Beit Daniel, she was one of the nine daughters of Herbert Bentwich, a pre-Herzl Zionist of London, most of whose children, including the two well-known sons, and the cellist Thelma Yellin, came to Palestine long ago. The sister nearest in age and heart to Lilian was Nita, who with her husband Michael Lange had made her home in Zichron before the First World War, and died there at the age of 37. Her husband shot himself two years later and made over the estate to Lilian. Lilian, after a touching love affair, with father Bentwich forbidding the banns because of the lover's frail health, married a German-American scholar, Israel Friedlander, and went to New York with him. In 1920 he was murdered in Russian Poland, while on a mission for the Joint, and Lilian was left with six small children, three boys and three girls.

The next restless years — she called herself the wandering Jewess — were spent in Haifa, in Zichron, in Jerusalem, in her parents' peaceful and secure home in England, and in New York. She dragged the children around, finding schooling better now here and now there, placing some in England and others in Haifa, being pulled now by those, now by the others. In 1936 came the last catastrophe to overtake her — her youngest, Daniel, a gifted pianist and composer, possibly made neurotic by his unstable life and the unstable times and undergoing psychoanalytic treatment in New York, committed suicide at the age of eighteen. This was the time when Lilian's sterling nature proved itself.

She now set herself to build Beit Daniel and make it into a home for resting musicians, and incidentally a musical centre for festivals. She could realize her dreams only in part. But as Leonard Bernstein says in his foreword: "When Beit Daniel does come of age, the world of art will know with gratitude another great Mother in Israel."

Guide to Use of Drugs

CODEX MEDICAMENTORUM. Third Edition, 1957. Mercas Kupat Holim. Ha'aretz Press.

BACK in 1953, the Kupat Holim Centre of the Histadrut published a booklet listing the drugs its physicians could prescribe for its members, and now it has just put out an impressive little volume which is considered a third edition of that first issue, its object being clearly indicated by the subtitle, "A Guide to the Use of Drugs." In a certain sense this Codex is a sort of encyclopaedia of modern drugs, for it not only contains the products authorized by the Kupat Holim Drug Commission for administration to its members, but also attempts to include most of the latest medicines now available on the world market. Unfortunately, many therapeutic agents are included whose value has by no means been definitely established, such as Azosulphidine, Chlorotrianisene, Meratran, and others.

The list has been compiled on the basis of the various Pharmacopoieas (British, International, Russian, Helvetic) and arranged according to the drugs' pharmacological effect. Some of the Latin formulations sound rather strange, e.g. "Nasalia," or "Auralia."

Generally speaking, the description of the single therapeutic principles is good. We are given, for each drug, a short summary of the usual dosage, the existing drug forms and the principal side-effects, and synonym names are also mentioned. However, a rather arbitrary choice has been made in the last group. It is not quite comprehensible why in some cases American, German, French or British products are mentioned, while in others they are not. Several of the survey tables are of particular value, e.g. those of anthelmintics, fungicides, and the general index of drugs against infections, which should be an important aid to doctors.

The lack of uniformity in the different chapters (which were obviously compiled by different authors) is sometimes very strongly felt. Thus in the list of synonym drug names local products have frequently been omitted. This is much to be regretted since it might have been presumed that Kupat Holim's drug regulations would first have taken into account locally manufactured products, and should have made them known to the physician. It is also to be regretted that some names are classified under the wrong chemical groups. Thus, Margonil (Ikopharm) does not belong to the Benactyzine group but is a Meprobamate synonym, and Frenquel (probably not used at all in Israel), which is mentioned with Paragone (Teva), is an entirely different compound and belongs to a quite different group.

Generally speaking, the desire to be up to date has not always proved useful. To mention 9-alpha-fluorohydro-cortisone in a Kupat Holim drug list is certainly out of place. The value of this compound has by no means been proved in clinical investigations so far either here or in the U.S. It is difficult to understand why Stovarsol still figures in this index. Years ago, Dr. Fischel, a member of the Histadrut Medical Committee's Drug Commission, published a paper in which very serious side-effects were mentioned. It is very strange to see the classification into drugs which can be prescribed only with the district doctor's approval, or administered by a nurse in a small settlement without a permanent physician, or a rural settlement where a doctor lives permanently. A special list for nurses indicating which drugs they are forbidden to administer without a doctor's prescription would have been preferable.

Many pages are devoted to dosages, and especially the maximum doses to be prescribed. It cannot be accepted that there is a maximum dosage for maintenance doses (Digoxin). If a patient requires, for example, more than 0.02 gm. for his disease, then it must be given him, despite the figure mentioned in the book. There is no need at all to state maximum doses in this way, for we have since learned how many factors influence the tolerance of certain drugs. It is certainly odd to find in such a modern drug index that Tincture digitalis, Tinctura convallariae, or Tinctura lobeliae are still mentioned. Argaan has been withdrawn from the market for obvious reasons and therefore should not have been mentioned at all. A *therapeutic* index would have been a very useful and valuable supplement.

Despite the shortcomings we have mentioned above, it is desirable that not only Kupat Holim doctors but every physician in the country have this Codex, since no similar up-to-date catalogue is available.

The typography, printing, paper and binding of this Codex are outstanding, and surpass by far those of other medical books printed in Israel.

LEO SCHINDEL, M.D. (Vienna)

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